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CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

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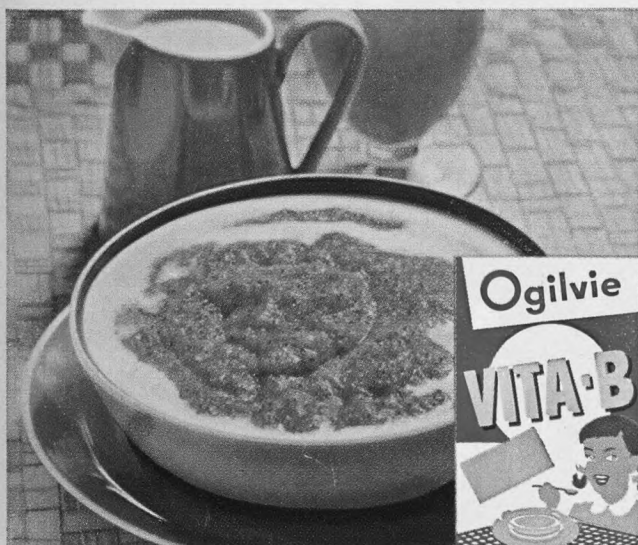
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Rural Rhymes

The Old Home Place

Wherever Life has led our feet,
Whatever we have done,
Whatever in the storm and heat
Our hands have lost or won,
There is an image dear and fine
That has not lost its grace,
The picture of that lovely shrine
Hearts call The Old Home Place.

Around its crumbling walls still
run

The paths our childhood made,
Still lighted by the kindly sun
The places where we played.
The heart still loves to slip away
In memory, and trace
The winding road that leads
away

Back to The Old Home Place.

—CLARENCE E. FLYNN.

Lady Autumn

Lady Autumn flaunts her beauty
In a gown of crimson hue
She shakes her golden tresses
And winks her eyes of blue
She waves her orange handker-
chief

To every passer-by,
And borrows paint and powder
From a rainbow in the sky.
She dances with sunbeams,
And kisses every breeze.
She flirts with every shadow,
That lingers in the trees.
She looks so young and lovely
A lady to behold.

Then Jack Frost comes a-calling
And suddenly she's old.
Her golden hair starts falling
Her bright clothes disappear.
And Lady Autumn's left us,
For another year.

—MARY BURNETT.

The Miser

I have a chest of memories,
Of wisdom heard or read,
Of truths and kindly melodies
Long ago sung or said;
Of gentle acts of helpfulness,
Of strength and honor shown,
Of hours that came to soothe
and bless,

Long treasured for my own.

In lone times when I cannot rest,
And silent is the night,
I gloat upon my treasure chest
With miserly delight;
And when upon some path I
roam

I find one value more,
I gather it, and take it home,
And add it to my store.

—CLARENCE E. FLYNN.

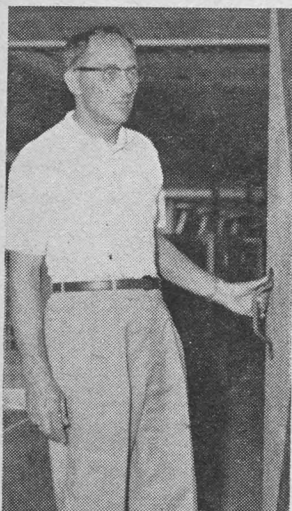
Poetry Contest: You, our readers, have shown such interest in our rural rhymes that we have decided to conduct a poetry contest. A \$10 cash prize and an anthology is offered for the best poem. Book prizes will go to those whose verse places second and third. Verse must be original. Address your entry to: Poetry Contest, Home and Family Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

Deadline for entries:
December 31, 1961.

THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'West Farmer and Farm and Home
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue



- **QUEBEC'S HOG FARMS** break their chains and go for big production. Vic Pelchat (left) helped to create the boom, which is reported on page 9.
- **CANADA'S TOMORROW** was examined at the national resources conference in Montreal. Editor Lorne Hurd gives his impressions, and its implications for agriculture, on pages 6 and 54.
- **WHEN THE CALENDAR CALLS** attention to Christmas, the wise homemaker plans and prepares her holiday fare ahead. You'll find our suggestions on pages 41 and 44.

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COVER: Grain boats on the Welland Canal.—Don Smith photo.

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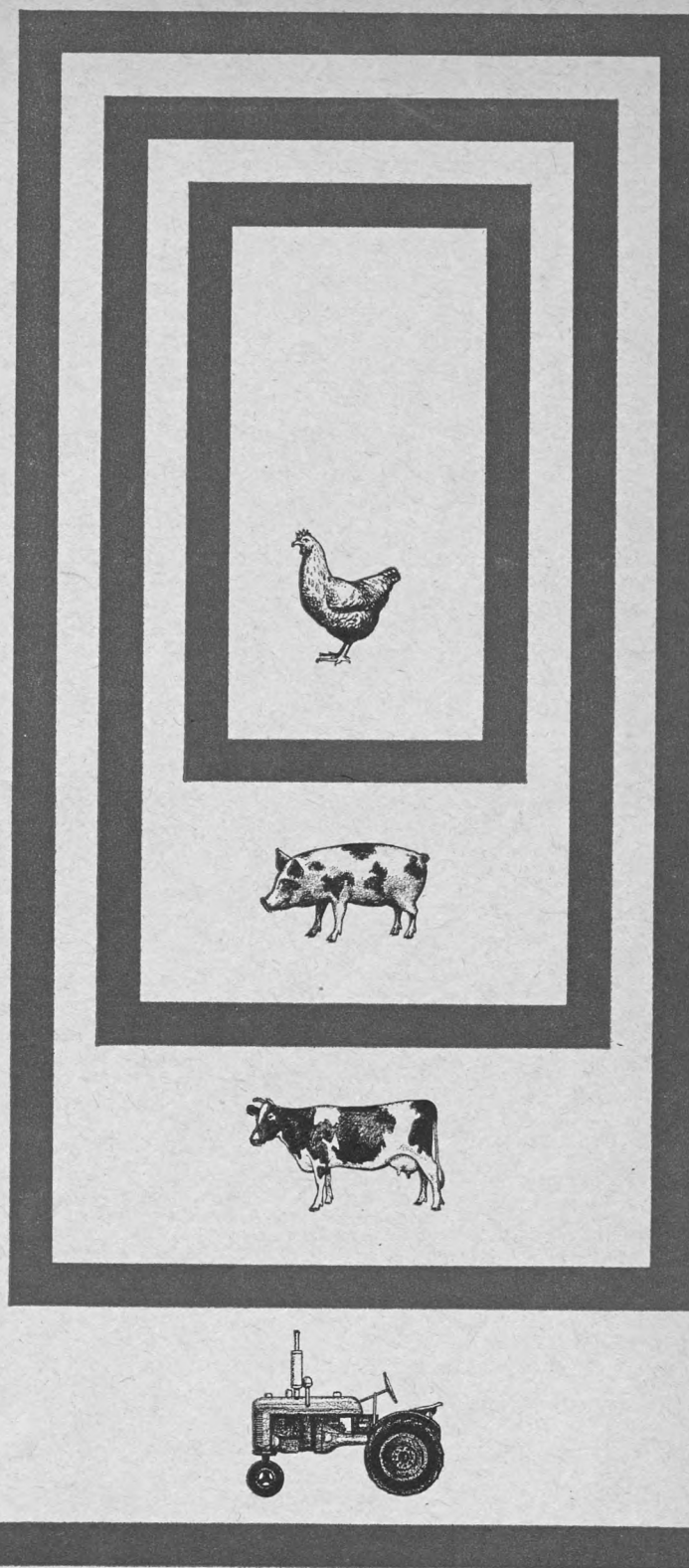
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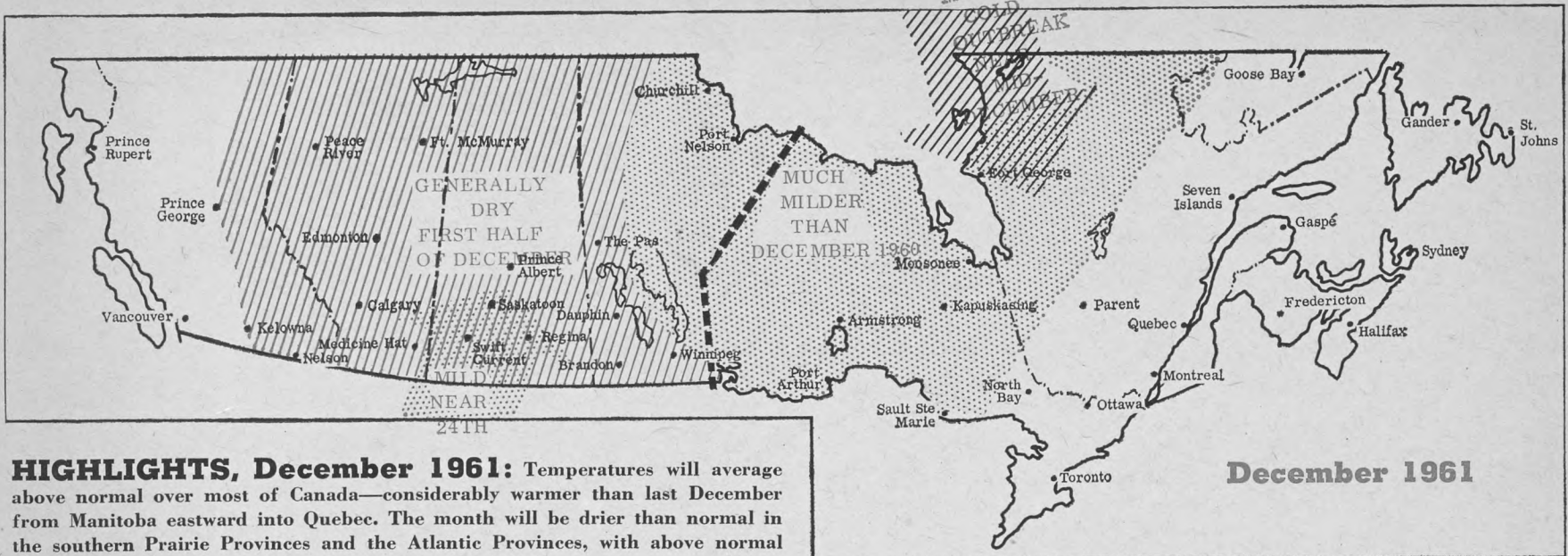
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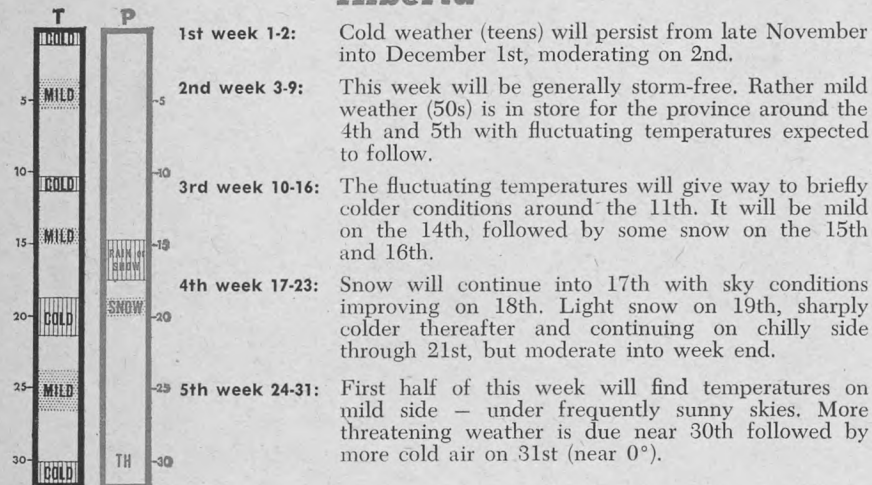
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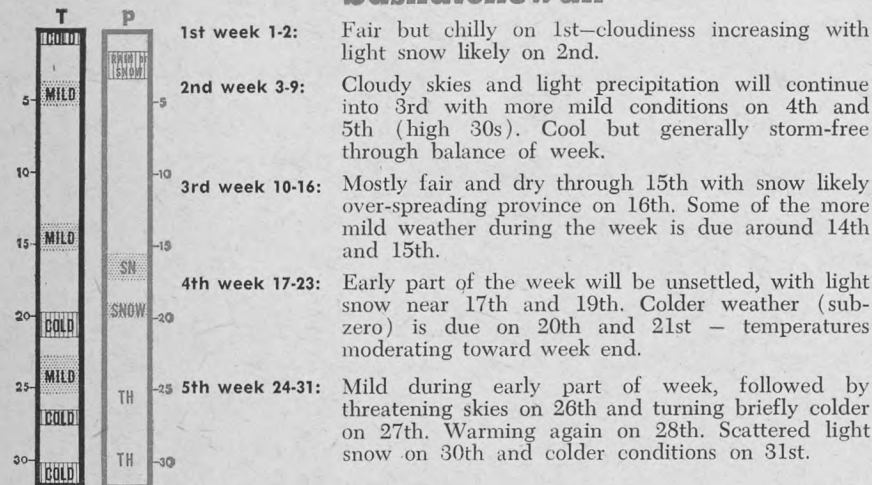
HIGHLIGHTS, December 1961: Temperatures will average above normal over most of Canada—considerably warmer than last December from Manitoba eastward into Quebec. The month will be drier than normal in the southern Prairie Provinces and the Atlantic Provinces, with above normal precipitation from Hudson Bay into southwestern Quebec.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

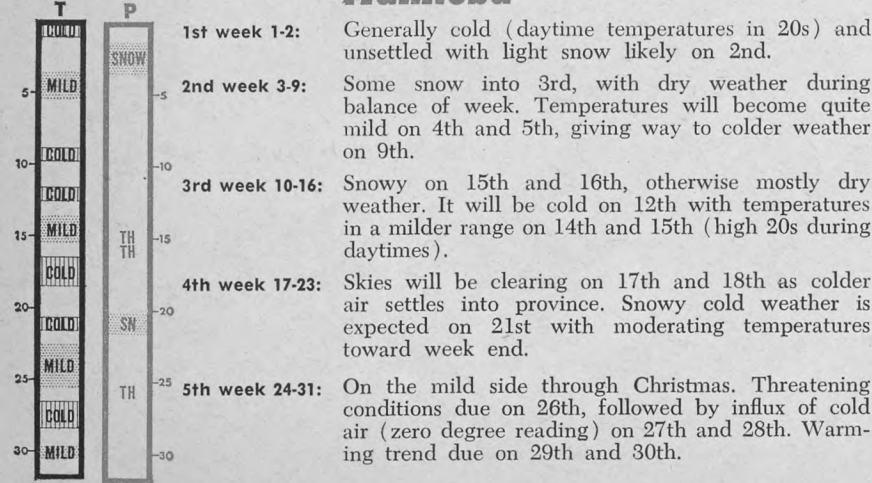
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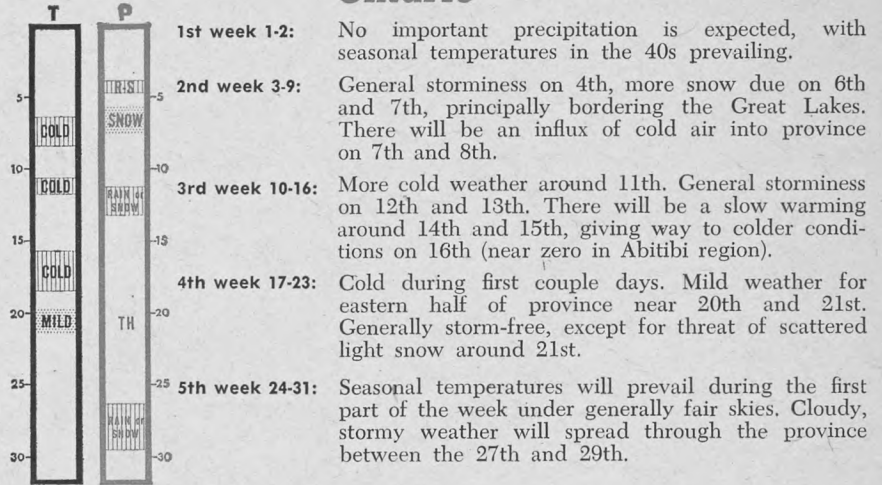
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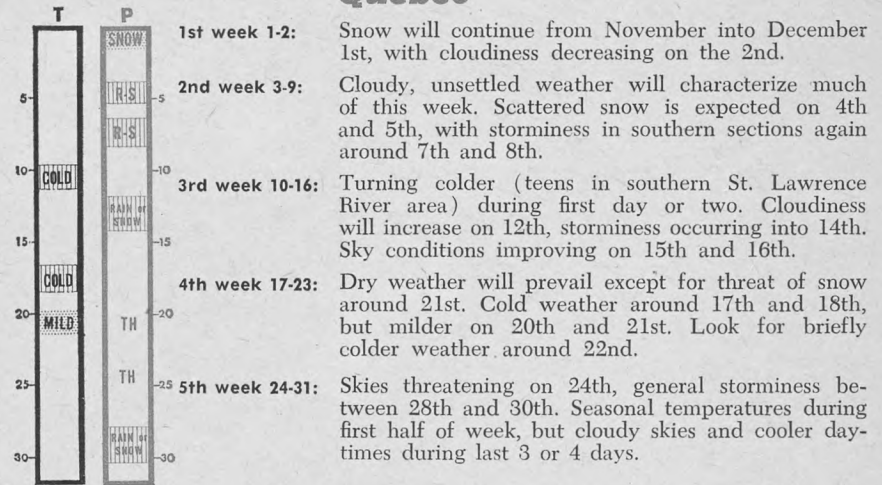
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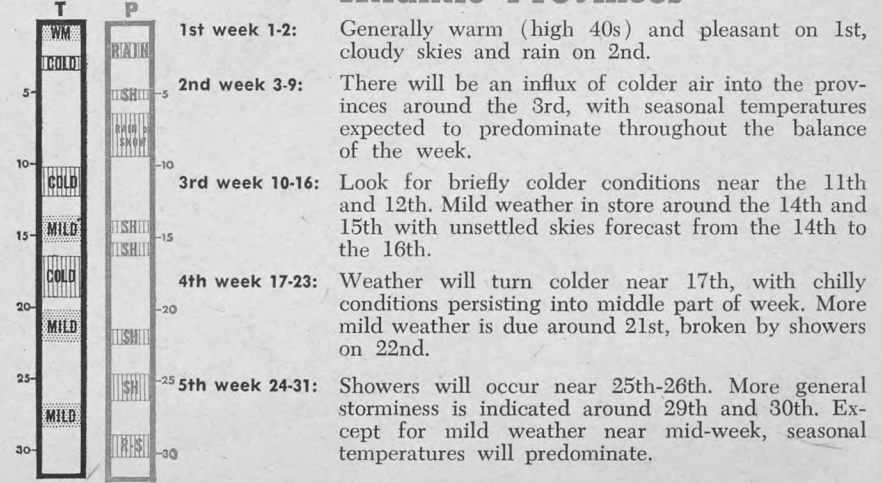
Ontario



Quebec



Atlantic Provinces



GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE
FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

WESTERN FEEDER CATTLE MOVEMENT has been brisk this fall, with some going East where roughage is plentiful and some South across the border where feed supplies are generous. This spells out fewer Canadian fed cattle on the market next spring and summer, and stronger prices.

WHEAT EXPORTS have maintained an exceptionally good pace this fall despite the fact that short supplies have kept movement of durum away down. Selling prices are firm, at 20 cents a bushel above a year ago. Final payments should be good.

TURKEY PRICES are dragging well behind those of a year ago as a result of big spurt in output. Fortunately, consumers are acquiring a taste for this product again and a record poundage will be eaten.

BLOOM IS OFF PIG FEEDING due to sharp increase in feed prices -- a situation likely to prevail well into 1962 until new crop prospects become apparent. Plan to feed carefully and perhaps adjust production plans down.

POTATO PRICES in East will likely be in doldrums all season due to pressure from large Canadian and U.S. supplies. However, short crop and tariff protection will help Western producers.

OATS AND BARLEY PRICES are settling down after exceptional show of strength in first flush of short supplies. High prices are drawing out extra marketings from Prairie farmers, and are also attracting quite a volume of imports of oats and corn from U.S.

MILK OUTPUT will set another record this year -- continuing long-term trend. Swing upward for fluid use is not fast enough to stem tide in build-up of surplus butter stocks.

APPLE PRICES could average out a bit better this year even though production is about the same as last year's. U.K. market may absorb more produce, but big U.S. crop will keep prices in check.

EGG PRODUCERS are showing some enthusiasm and beginning to expand flocks after a year of reasonable prices. While effects will not be evident for a few months in 1962, it may be enough to keep prices below last year's.

DESPITE RECORD CORN YIELDS in Ontario this year, imports will set new records, as use for this product is steadily gaining favor in Canada. If you are planning to buy, better get supplies this fall while prices are lowest.

RECORD U.S. SOYBEAN CROP will put damper on world edible oil prices. U.S. Government may give away large quantities of oil to boost exports in order to prevent large build-up of carryover stocks.



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Editorial Report

Tomorrow Must Be Faced Now

Canada takes a look at how natural resources are being used, and how to use them better

THE week-long "Resources for Tomorrow" Conference has just concluded in Montreal as this is being written. Three years in the making, and hailed by some as the most significant since Canadian Confederation, this event was sponsored jointly and equally by the 10 provincial governments and the Federal Government. It was attended by some 700 participants from governmental, professional, academic and scientific organizations, as well as by representatives from private companies—the majority of whom were especially qualified by training and experience to discuss problems in the resources field.

Since agriculture is a resource industry of considerable magnitude, and with new but untried legislation for development and rehabilitation on the statute books, farm people should consider that they have a huge stake in the eventual outcome of this meeting. Indeed, agriculturists from farms and industries, and from governments and universities, played a prominent part in the Conference deliberations.

Why the Conference?

Why was it felt such a Conference was needed at this time? It strikes us that at least four sets of considerations prompted this inter-governmental project, designed to reappraise our resource base and to provide guidelines for development now and in the future.

First, our governments are greatly disturbed over the slowing down in rate of economic growth in Canada, the chronically and relatively high levels of unemployment being experienced, a depressed agriculture, and the Nation's future welfare in an increasingly competitive world trading environment.

In addressing the Conference, Prime Minister Diefenbaker put his concern in these words. "Increasing demands for public expenditures in many fields of social justice require an ever-increasing productive base whereby larger revenues may be secured from a buoyant and growing economy. Growth in productivity is the only way to national economic greatness. A rapidly expanding labor force with greater technological efficiency demands a vigorous development policy to make this nation ever stronger and more prosperous.

"Internationally, Canada has a responsibility to develop its resources to the maximum and must, if freedom is to be maintained, meet the competition of the Communist world."

Conference Chairman, the Hon. Walter Dinsdale, added to the Prime Minister's statement with this pointed observation: "After all, our problems are how best to utilize resources for a better tomorrow. We must be able to turn our resources into income and employment opportunities."

Second, governments have been finding it increasingly difficult to decide upon what needs to be done about numerous conflicts in resource use—conflicts that frequently arise from lack of co-ordinated policies or the means to achieve such co-ordination. For example, the construction of dams at power sites has interfered with water supply for agriculture, fisheries and recreation. Waterways have become polluted from the in-flow of untreated sewage and waste, causing drinking water to become costly and the supply unreliable. Con-

licts have also arisen in the use of land for agricultural purposes and urban growth. The lumber industry has had destructive effects on forest wildlife. Private ownership of waterfront properties has created clashes with the need for access by the public to recreational areas.

Obviously, as Canada has become more highly industrialized and people have more money and leisure time for recreation and travel, pressures have been building up on governments to find the ways and means of reconciling various resource uses to the maximum advantage of all interests concerned.

Third, governments recognize that in far too many cases, there is no clear-cut definition of responsibility between or among them for handling given resource development problems. This arises out of the fact that jurisdiction in relation to resource matters is divided under the B.N.A. Act between the Federal Government on the one hand, and each of the 10 provinces on the other. In some instances, it has been far too easy to "pass the buck" from government to government. Mutual consideration and a spirit of co-operation must prevail if the areas of responsibility that are in doubt are to be assigned and appropriate actions taken.

Finally, moral pressures prevail among the Canadian people to promote the best possible use of our renewable natural resources for this generation of Canadians and the generations yet unborn. Mismanaged resources can lead to poor communities and, if widespread, a broken nation. The prevention of waste and the unnecessary exhaustion of renewable resources, therefore, become vital partners in overall resource development. Moreover, with our abundant resources, we in Canada can help to provide the means to raise from poverty and illiteracy those in other parts of the world who cannot raise themselves by their own efforts.

Current difficulties in the Canadian economy; growing conflicts in resource use; need for co-ordination and co-operation between governments in resource planning and development; recognition of moral responsibilities in Canada and abroad—these then were the major reasons for putting so much effort into this event. They also explain why it was possible, for the first time in Canadian history, for all 11 governments to come together to carry through a national project of self-appraisal of policies and actions in the resources field.

What Were the Aims?

What specifically were the objectives and scope of the Conference? Briefly, they might be best described as *informational, innovative, promotional and educational*.

The Conference was designed to bring together a vast amount of information about Canadian resources, and to organize and exchange such information. Some 80 background papers were prepared and published well in advance of the Conference dealing with the resource management problems of agriculture, water, regional development, forestry, wildlife, recreation, and fisheries, including their research, jurisdictional, administrative and information-extension characteristics. In addition, lead-off speakers at the Conference plenary and workshop sessions added further

basic information and viewpoints for overall consideration by Conference participants.

The Conference was designed, through the use of the workshop technique to analyze the available information and to bring forward new ideas and principles on resource development. Governments were, in fact, seeking advice and instructed all those whom they invited to the Conference to speak their minds.

What did the governments want advice on? Among the questions outlined by the Conference secretariat were these: What goals of development are best for Canada and best suited to our particular government structures? What areas of development appear to suggest the need for active co-operation between the provincial and Federal governments? What development projects are most likely to require the exclusive attention of a province or group of provinces? What is the range of devices that could be used to best achieve our goals?

Another objective of the Conference was promotional—promotional in the sense of enhancing the possibilities of greater intergovernmental co-ordination, of improving resource management techniques, and of integrating resource policies with overall development policies. Finally, it was hoped the Conference would have an educational value for the Canadian public, leading to new legislation in the resources field that would reflect public opinion.

Our Impressions

It is next to impossible to report on a Conference of this kind in detail. There were literally hundreds of subjects discussed and hundreds of ideas presented. Since it was not a decision-making Conference, we can do no more than to give you a few broad impressions, and speculate as to what may happen as a result of it.

Our overall impression is that the Conference was a success. That such a gathering was long overdue is well-known. Nothing but good can come from such a gigantic effort at co-operation between the 11 senior governments. The desire to look at Canada's renewable resources in total rather than separately, and to examine them from the vantage point of the nation rather than provincially, is commendable. The preparation of the excellent background papers and the bringing together of such a large and representative group of resource experts to discuss them were, in themselves, acts well worth the cost in time and money. Even the experts couldn't help but learn a great deal at this Conference, to say nothing of the politicians. Their activities in the future will undoubtedly reflect a much broader understanding of the responsibilities and problems of resource management.

Those who might be inclined to think the Federal Government may have initiated the Conference as a means of interfering with provincial control and management of renewable resources have had such fears dispelled. The Prime Minister made it clear that the Federal Government had no such intention, and provincial spokesmen made it equally clear that the provinces would not tolerate such interference. What everyone seemed to agree upon is that there are wide areas in the resource field where Federal Government support would be welcomed and beneficial, and that such support can be given within the existing constitutional framework. The idea seemed to be prevalent that divided jurisdiction between the Federal and provincial governments need not be a barrier; where there was a will there was a way of doing what needed to be done. The Conference provided numerous suggestions of a specific nature on how the Federal government could usefully expand its support for resource management, including more funds for research and educational activities.

A third impression is that Canada, if it is to make the optimum use of its renewable re-

sources while maintaining them in healthy state for future generations, must give more emphasis to a number of things. It must step up the work of obtaining more complete and detailed inventories of the available renewable resources and of researching their potential. It must expand the multiple use approach to resource management—an approach that takes into consideration the optimum use of resources for two or more purposes. A good example is the South Saskatchewan River Development project where water is being harnessed for power, irrigation, recreation, urban and rural water supply. Moreover, Canada must combine the multiple use approach with area and regional approaches to resource management. At present, there is a serious lack of co-ordination among various agencies within governments as well as between levels of government. Such lack of co-ordination is a major handicap to resource development along multiple use and area and regional lines. Formal machinery is badly needed to ensure co-ordination and proper resource planning nationally, regionally and within individual provinces.

Council Proposed

Obviously wide support existed for two proposals made to the Conference by the Prime Minister. These were that well-prepared resources conferences, on a nation-wide basis, be held once every 3 or 4 years, and that the 11 senior governments establish and support a National Resources Council. Workshops within the Conference recommended that both these proposals be implemented, and spelled out a number of functions a National Resources Council should perform.

One Conference workshop, for example, recommended that the functions of the National Resources Council should include: (1) Defining resource regions and setting up, where desirable, Regional Resource Councils, crossing where necessary, provincial boundaries; (2) advising the Government of Canada on national policies for development of resources; (3) suggesting to provinces programs for resource use and development; (4) providing services such as libraries, information, research and engineering; (5) allocating funds provided by the Government of Canada to assist provinces with approved development programs. This workshop felt Regional Resource Councils established in this way should exercise consultative and advisory functions. It was also of the belief that the National Resources Council would find it necessary to carry out other functions and have a degree of authority, but that the Council should consult with the 11 senior governments.

Authority Needed

Recognizing that Canada is a federation with divided jurisdiction in the matters impinging on the development of resources, we feel strongly that such a scheme as this would go a considerable way toward achieving the planning and co-ordination of effort that is required. However, we would warn against setting up a National Resources Council which did not

have any authority to achieve co-ordination. The emphasis on functions, rather than on power or authority, may be the way to overcome any sensitivity that provincial governments might retain about their provincial rights.

This leads to still another impression we gained at the Conference. There is a great proliferation of organizations and agencies in the resources field in Canada of both a voluntary and governmental nature, which operate with varying degrees of success. Some, in fact, have outlived their usefulness. It is obvious that the resource field can become over-organized to the point where such organization can be a decided hindrance rather than a help. Before new organizations are established some housecleaning seems in order. This can be done either by disbanding existing agencies and organizations, or by integrating them into the new organizations to be established.

ARDA Sidestepped

Two well-attended agricultural workshops were held in conjunction with the Conference. The one that was devoted to adjustments on land in agriculture was reluctant to discuss the new Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act which has been passed by Parliament, but which is still to be implemented. While it is true that some of the recommendations made by this workshop may be carried out under this legislation, we believe the workshop missed a golden opportunity to put forward specific, practical and, we would hope, imaginative recommendations about the ARDA program. Here was a broadly representative group of agricultural experts from all parts of Canada discussing land adjustment and development, but who failed to make more than passing reference to a new major vehicle for achieving such ends. It would be unfortunate if the Federal Government gained the impression that the ARDA program was considered of little consequence.

In conclusion, we can only hope the general spirit of enthusiasm and co-operation engendered at the "Resources for Tomorrow" Conference will filter out to the people in all our provinces and territories. The broad recommendations and detailed advice to both governments and private industry arising from the Conference should be carefully considered. There is little doubt that no part of Canada can go it alone in the resources field, and that some such body as a National Resources Council is needed. There are always the difficult questions of capital and research requirements for development programs. However, we believe these can be met if we establish sound plans and acceptable machinery for carrying them through to completion. The state of both national and international affairs demands that Canada move forward with progressive policies on many fronts. Let us be sure we do not falter in the handling and development of our renewable natural resources. ✓

For report on the Agricultural Workshop at the Conference turn to page 54.

What's Happening

"A" MEDIUM EGGS ELIGIBLE FOR SUPPORT

Egg price supports for October 1, 1961 to September 30, 1962 will be essentially the same as during the past 12 months, according to an announcement by Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton. But there are some slight changes.

- Grade A Medium eggs will be eligible for support within the 4,000 dozen limit. Previously, the support applied to Grade A Extra Large and Large only.

- Support price will be 34 cents per dozen to producers, basis Grade A Large. This is below the estimated national average price of 34.5 cents for the year just ended, when the support price was 33 cents.

- Deficiency payments for eggs will continue, based on the amount by which the national average price received by producers for Grade A Large for the 12 months is less than the support price.

The Minister said consideration was given to the relatively stable egg market for the past year in establishing the support price. However, it was thought that a substantial increase in production could result in lower prices detrimental to long-term interests of producers. ✓

ONTARIO CORN MARKETING SCHEME

The campaign for a proposed grain corn marketing plan will be directed by a special committee named by the Ontario Commercial Corn Growers Association. The first step will be to organize a corn campaign committee in each county where grain corn is grown commercially, and these committees will be expected to organize information campaigns on the proposed plan.

Main reasons for developing a marketing organization are to combat competition from imported corn, to keep corn growers supplied with marketing information that will help them with their farm business, and

to promote Ontario corn and develop better marketing conditions.

Producers are receiving copies of the proposed plan, which has been approved both by the Association and the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board for placing before producers. ✓

1961 CROP PROTEIN REMAINS HIGH

Average protein content of this year's Canadian hard red spring wheat crop is 14.2 per cent, based on 6,272 samples obtained by the Board of Grain Commissioners' laboratory. This is the same as in 1960 and 1959, but higher than the long-time average of 13.6.

Provincial averages are: Manitoba, 14.1 per cent protein; Saskatchewan, 14.4; Alberta, 14.0. Average bushel weight for No. 1 Northern is 64.0 lb.; No. 2, 63.5; No. 3, 62.5 lb.; and corresponding protein levels are 14.2, 14.2, and 14.3 per cent.

Canadian durum wheat averaged 14.4 per cent protein, and 65.4 lb. bushel weight. Both figures are higher than they were in 1960. ✓

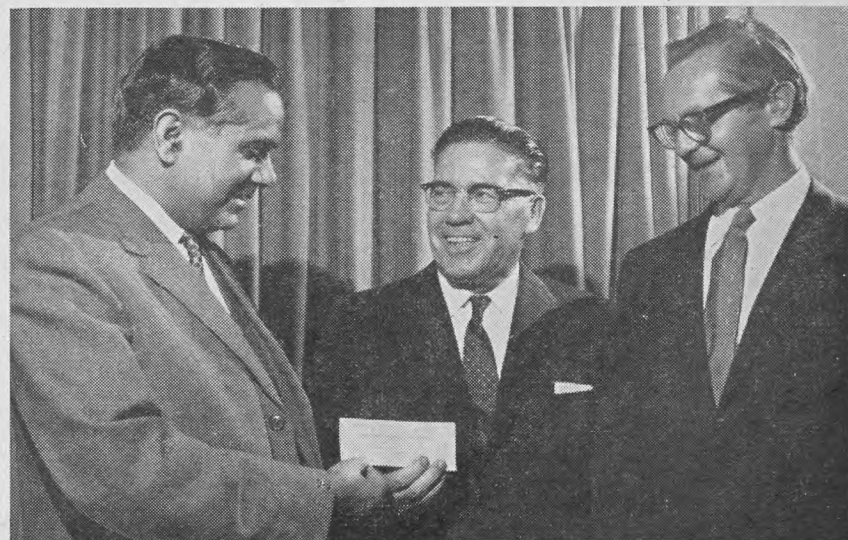
JAN.-JUNE INCOME TOPS LAST YEAR'S FIGURE

Farm cash income from sale of farm products is estimated at \$1,329.4 million for the first 6 months of this year. This is about 4 per cent above the estimate for the first half of 1960, and nearly 1 per cent higher than the previous record set in 1959.

All provinces shared the gains this year, except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

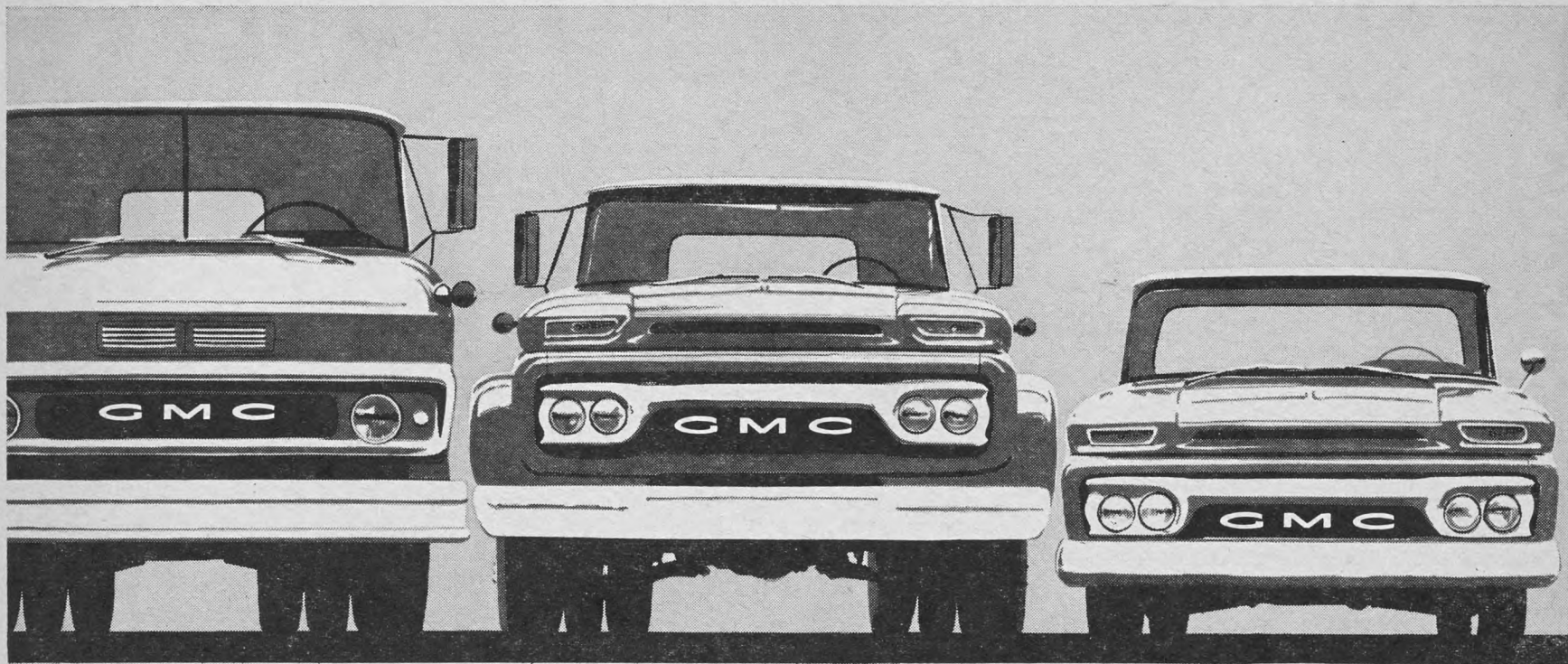
In addition to income from sales of farm products, Western farmers had supplementary payments totaling \$7.6 million in the first 6 months of 1961, as against \$29.6 million for the corresponding period last year. When combined, total farm cash income was \$1,337 million from January to June of this year. ✓

RADIOS FOR INDIA'S FARMERS



Here's the opening of the National Farm Radio Forum's "Radios for India" project. H. H. Hannam, the Forum's chairman, hands \$110 cheque from Sutton Junction Farm Forum, P.Q., to J. L. Malhaustra, the Acting High Commissioner for India. Howard MacDonald (right) is the chairman of Sutton's Forum.

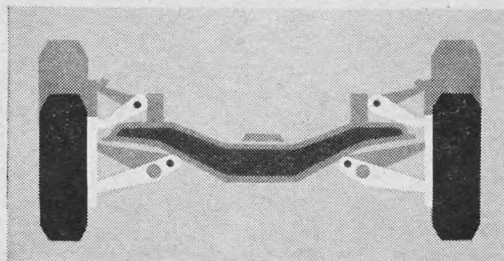
ANNOUNCING GMC FARM TRUCKS FOR 1962 WITH BUILT-IN BONUSES



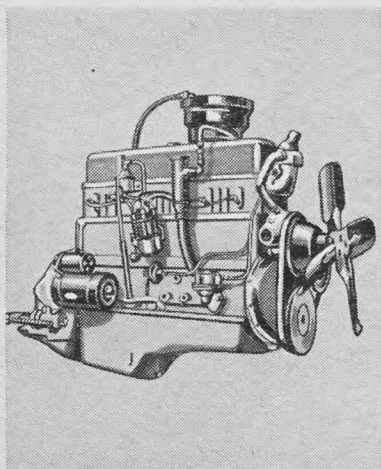
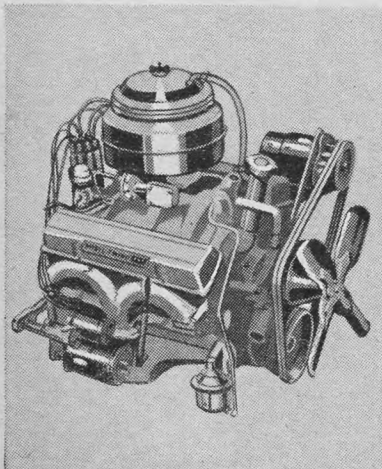
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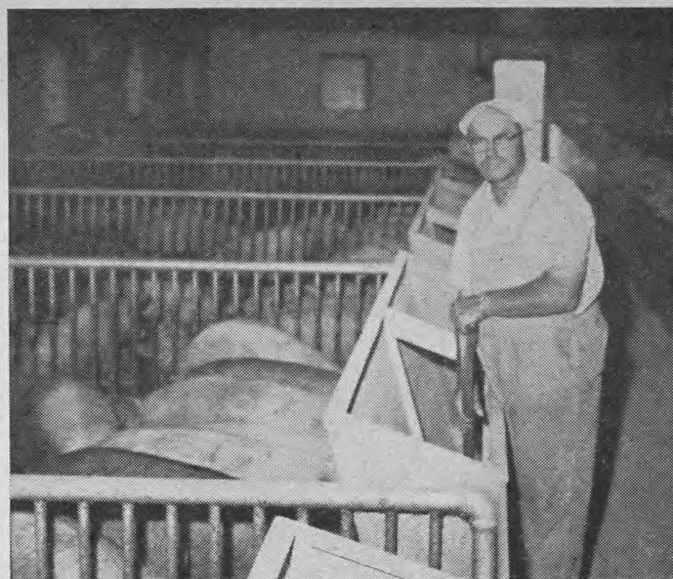
Some dry sows of Murray LaPan's 450-sow herd run on a hillside, with farm buildings like a village below. Litters are raised for market, except for a few pigs sold as breeding stock.



Vic Pelchat has done much to encourage hog industry.



Charles Laplante has 3,000 hogs in a building. Self-feeders are along alleys; walls have aluminum siding and asbestos.



The Lebrun hog barn has homemade plywood self-feeders to be filled by hand, but the feeding can be mechanized later.



V. Lemyre's newly designed and built farrowing barn houses the 40 pens, which are sufficient for his herd of 125 sows.

Swine Boom In Quebec

by DON BARON

DRIVE up the long winding lane that leads to the farm of Murray LaPan near Ste. Elizabeth, Que., and it is like approaching a village. Tucked into the end of the little valley, and bounded by lofty hills on three sides, is a surprising cluster of buildings. Some are long low ones with metal sides and flat roofs; some are just simple frame huts; and still others are only straw-walled shelters. But housed within them is a single class of livestock—swine. Four to five hundred sows, and another 2,500 market hogs, are to be seen there, for this is one of the biggest hog enterprises in the country. It's one of the newest too.

Or drive onto the 185-acre farm of former lumberjack A. A. Lebrun, at Beloeil, and you'll see a trimly painted truss-roofed building 150 feet long, and filled to capacity with 600 feeder hogs.

Or travel to St. Simon and seek out Mayor Charles Laplante. He will step out of his Cadillac and show you his three-storied, steel-girdered hog barn, as big as an airplane hanger, and jammed to capacity with 3,000 market hogs.

Or pay a visit to V. Lemyre at Maskinonge, a one-time drover who still has many hogs scattered through the community, being fed on agreement by local farmers. He'll show you his newly com-

pleted farrowing barn, with its 40 pens—large enough to handle his 125 sows.

In fact, keep traveling through Quebec and if you have the right guide, you'll see a new swine industry unfold before your eyes. For hog production in the province is undergoing a swift and startling transition. The backbone of the industry has long consisted of the herds of 2 or 3 sows kept by the province's many dairy farmers. Today, the industry is bursting its old chains, and becoming as specialized as wheat growing in the prairies, or tobacco growing in southern Ontario.

This reporter saw the picture taking shape under the guidance of one of the province's best-known agricultural men—Vic Pelchat. Vic is swine specialist for Canada Packers Limited, and has been a leader in the field of professional agriculture both in French-speaking and English-speaking Canada. But his first interest is in Quebec's farmers.

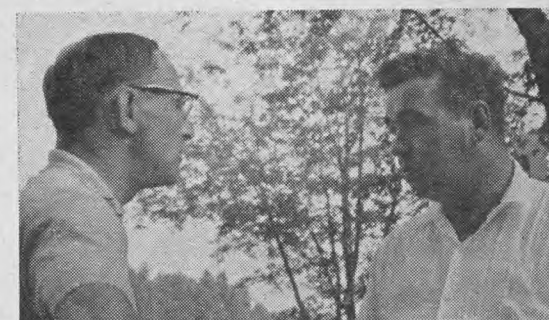
"Before the war," he recalls, "there were not over five men in the province with 500 hogs or more on their places. The swing to specialization has gathered speed since then."

Pelchat has spent most of his time in recent years traveling the breadth of the province, working with and advising people who are putting in

The province's swine industry has broken the chains of its old, small farm philosophy. Units of a hundred sows or more, and several hundred market hogs, are becoming commonplace. One man has 3,000 hogs in a single building

specialized hog set-ups. Hundreds of these units have sprouted up in recent years.

MMURRAY LAPAN with his 450 sows, is one of the biggest, of course, and Pelchat has been a consultant in this enterprise from its start. LaPan is a young businessman whose own company is involved in highway building and other heavy construction jobs. He turned to the hog industry as a release from the tensions of the con-



Murray LaPan (right) confers with Vic Pelchat.

struction business. Murray has retained the active management of the swine enterprise in his own hands. He grows several hundred acres of feed grain, but he buys prepared hog rations for his

market hogs as well. While his enterprise is geared for efficiency all the way through, and he claims that it is financially successful, it is by no means typical of all the specialized hog units in the province.

Pelchat knows of a dozen or so other huge sow units in the province, ones with 100 or 150 sows or more. But he believes the real foundation of the developing swine industry in his province is to be found in the units that are one step smaller than these.

The Lebrun farm is his favorite example. Lebrun is a lumberjack-turned-farmer, a physi-



Lebrun and his wife benefit by the swine boom.

cally powerful man bursting with energy, who works his mind as hard as he does his body. He has a fluid milk contract for his dairy herd, and he has just completed the construction of a remarkably modern stable. He has developed a managed pasture program for his fine Holstein herd, too, that would do credit to any farmer anywhere in the country.

The companion enterprise to his dairy herd, is his swine herd, an enterprise he developed 2 years ago.

When he decided to specialize in hogs, his first move was to ask Pelchat how to get started. He wanted a unit that would handle 500 to 600 market hogs at a time. Pelchat called in a building specialist to help plan it, and Lebrun carried out those plans, building a 150 by 40 ft. hog barn. It has a central feed alley and 12-foot-wide pens along each side. Total cost was about \$14,000 equipped, which is about \$2.30 per square foot, or \$28 per pig capacity.

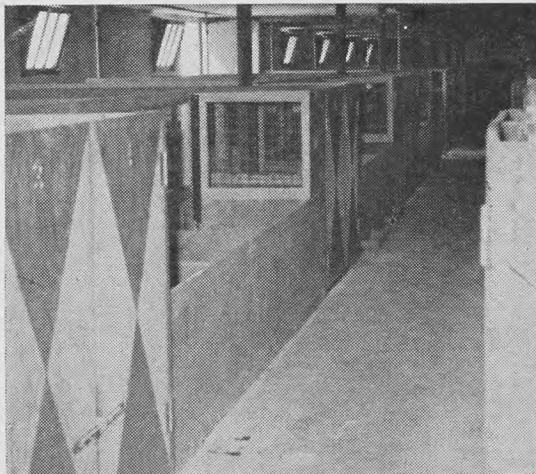
Lebrun buys prepared feed in bags, but it will be a simple matter for him to switch to bulk delivery once this becomes available. One man can look after his hogs in about 1½ hours daily.

Although Lebrun has a family of eight children, only one of his grown boys works at home full time. Lebrun and his energetic wife are building this farm themselves. Their next big project will be to build a sow unit. For the present, he has an arrangement with a neighbor to provide him with feeder pigs.

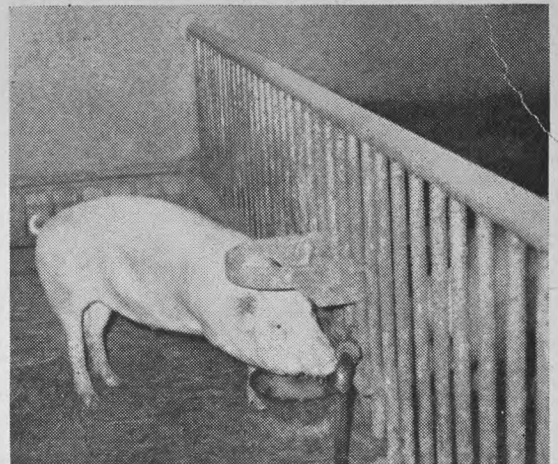
Lebrun's is a modern type of hog unit—yet one based on the family farm philosophy. It appears to be a perfect companion enterprise to his dairy unit. And, says Pelchat, it's typical of the developing industry in Quebec today. He estimates it is one of well over 150 units in the province where 400 or 500 hogs are being fed.

IN our tour of Quebec with Vic Pelchat, we visited other hog men too. Mayor Charles Leplante of St. Simon decided to try the pig business as a sideline in 1952, and his hobby mushroomed to a 3,000-hog unit. He buys feeder pigs at community auctions in eastern Ontario, and relies on hired help to look after them, once the pigs are in his building.

V. Lemyre at Maskinonge has been a drover for years—but he bought feeder pigs, too, and put them out with farmers he knew to feed on a per-head basis. Lemyre got tired of buying feeders—he got stung too often on poor or diseased ones. Last year he came to Pelchat to discuss a farrowing unit of his own. He has quit the droving business now, and has built a farrowing barn measuring 152 by 30 feet. It has 40 pens—enough



Alley of Lemyre's barn is slightly higher than floor of pens to make handling of pigs easier.



A metal bumper fixed above water bowl helps to keep the bowl cleaner in the Lebrun hog house.

to take care of his 125 sows. It cost him nearly \$14,000, but it is working out so well that Lemyre hopes to soon put up a rearing barn to handle 1,000 hogs at a time as well.

Interest in pig production has risen so high in Quebec that Pelchat now hears from several people every week who are interested in developing new hog units. As a consultant for these prospective hog farmers, his services are in such demand that he drives 30,000 to 40,000 miles a year keeping up to them.

We asked Pelchat, "Are hog units getting too big now?"

He answered this way. "No one can make hog raising worthwhile today with only a few hogs. Hog men must specialize. Who can criticize a man for getting enough hogs to make some money with them?"

For many years, the pork for Quebec's cities and towns has come from its many small farms, and from farmers in other provinces too. Now, although many of those small swine herds are disappearing, the new swine specialists are taking up the slack. In the past 5 years, they have enabled the province to maintain its share of Canada's swine production. Pelchat is convinced that within 4 or 5 years this trend will carry production to new levels, and make the province self-sufficient in pork production. If his prediction comes true, specialization will be the development that will have made it possible.

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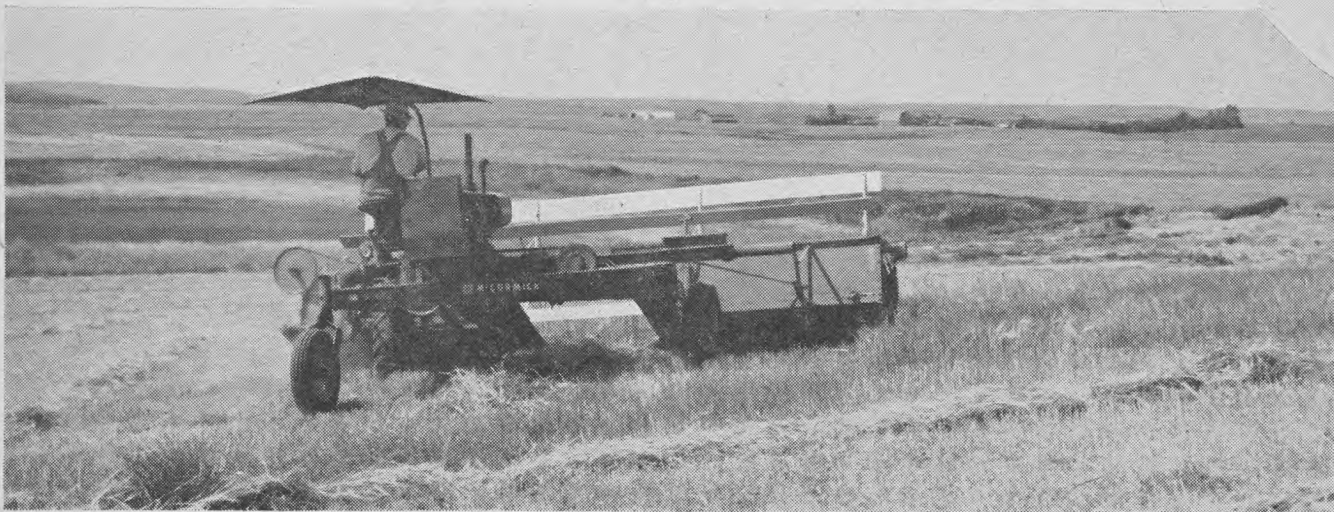
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"Nobody Here But Us Chickens"

by CLIFF FAULKNER



Above: Doug Barton; former grain and livestock man turned seedgrower.



Left: Swathing grain on a hot day at Barton's "Fertile Acres Farm." The farmstead and seed plant are seen in the distance.

[Guide photos

WHILE most Saskatchewan farmers have been going in more heavily for livestock to utilize grain supplies, Doug Barton of Beechy has been heading in the other direction. The only "critters" left on his place now are a flock of free-wheeling chickens who descend on each visitor like a board of trade welcoming committee. Over the past 10 years, Doug has converted his operation from a mixed farm to a straight field cropping proposition — grain and grass seed, to be exact.

Some extension authorities feel the Barton enterprise could do better if a few head of livestock were carried to utilize the farm's excess feed production. But Doug is quite content to be free of the various troubles associated with livestock care. In fact, he does a fairly good job of utilizing his by-products as it is, by selling neighboring stockmen hay cutting rights on the aftermath of his seed crops. This salvaged forage generally runs about one-half to one ton per acre, depending on the type of crop. Russian wild rye is the best producer.

This year, when much of droughty southern Saskatchewan harvested a pretty lean crop, Doug had one of his best barley yields. Part of the reason for his success is the fact he was a little late in getting the crop sown. While grain in other areas was heading out poorly because of a lack of moisture, his was still in the leaf stage. Then, just when his tardy barley finally began to head, Doug got a terrific break from the weatherman. It came in the form of a narrow belt of dark storm clouds which bore down on the farm like a bomber on a target run. For about 2 hours the storm poured rain on the parched land. With this "shot in the arm," the barley heads swelled to near perfection. The crop ran about 35 bushels to the acre. Plant stems were a bit short in all the fields, it's true, but a heavy straw yield is no advantage to a seed producer.

"As a matter of fact, we haven't had a crop failure here since Dad homesteaded the place in 1910," said Doug. "Our heavy clay loam holds the moisture well. The closest we came to being dried out was in 1937."

BOTH Doug and his wife Lillian were born in the Beechy area. They have two sons, Myron, who farms near Beechy, and 13-year-old Wilson, at home. When Doug's father had the place it was a grain-livestock combination. In 1933, Barton senior was struck by lightning while rounding up some cattle on horseback. Doug and his mother carried on the work after that. About 10 years ago, Doug decided to get rid of his livestock and grow grass seed. Dr. Dave Heinrich of Swift Cur-

rent Experimental Farm and seed grower Jim Farquharson of Zealandia, helped him get started.

Today, Doug specializes in Russian wild rye-grass, Streambank wheatgrass (a special dryland strain for erosion control), Betzes barley (a Polish variety) and the new rust-resistant Canthatch wheat. Each year he farms about one-half of his 1,600 acres, the remainder going to summerfallow. In August his grass crop gets a top dressing of ammonium nitrate (33-0-0) at the rate of 150 lb. per acre. Grass seed is generally sold locally, but grain seed is marketed through a co-op in Moose Jaw.

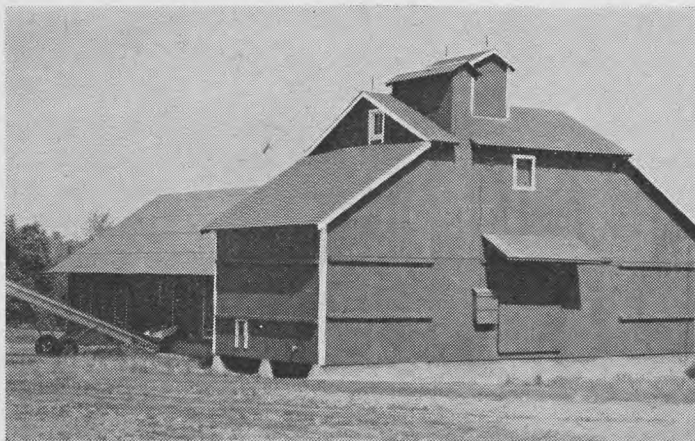
Doug Barton cleans and bags his seed in his own plant right on the farm. The plant consists of an 8-bin storage section for uncleaned seed, a cleaning room, overhead storage for cleaned seed and a bagging and weighing room. Seed in storage is dried by a blast of air from a big fan

located outside the building. The air is forced up through the slatted floor of each bin. Individual bins can be shut off from the others when drying is completed.

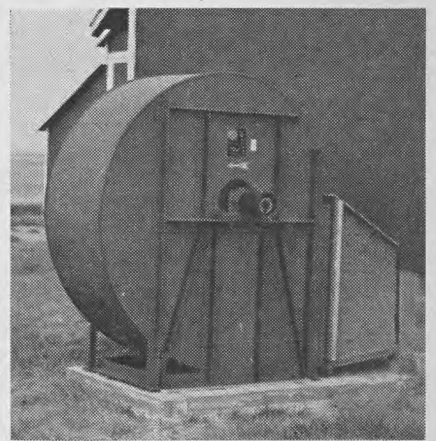
With custom work from neighboring growers, the plant runs all winter. Doug's own production keeps it going to capacity until Christmas. In the cleaning process, seed is first put through a "wind and sieve" machine, which removes dust and chaff. Then it goes through an indent machine that takes out seed of the finer weeds. Finally it enters a second indent machine which takes care of wild oat seeds.

Another by-product which doesn't go to waste is the plant screenings. These are sold to son Myron, who raises hogs.

"The seed business has been good to me," Doug said. "I've done better with seed than I ever did with livestock."

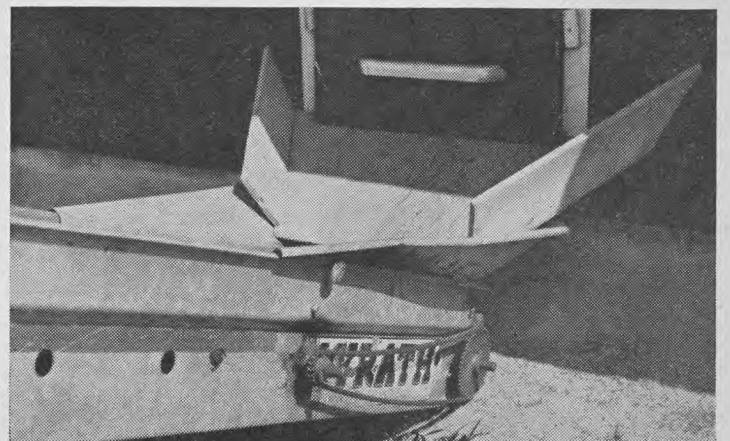


Above left is seed cleaning and storage plant. Doors lead to each bin for loading and unloading.



Above right is the big blower that sends air through the bins.

Right: Seed is loaded or removed from each bin via plywood door. Trough facilitates seed removal.



Herd Health Programs Include These Regular Services

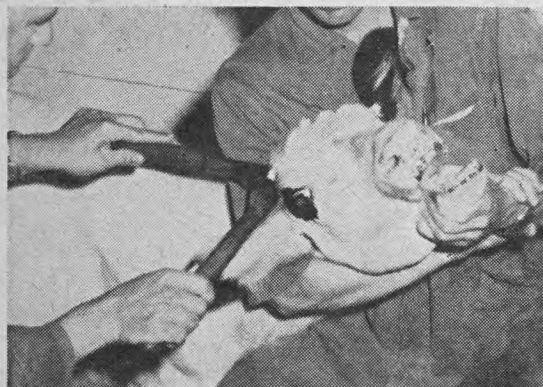
HEALTH CHECKS



CALFHOOD VACCINATION



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MASTITIS CONTROL



KEEP YOUR DAIRY HERD

Herd health programs—where the dairyman makes an agreement with a veterinarian for a monthly visit—have started in Canada. Here is how they work

by **JOHN CLARK**, Ontario Department of Agriculture

A NEW kind of "contract" is cropping up in the dairy areas of Canada. Instead of the dairymen calling a veterinarian after disease hits, he makes a contract—which is actually a word-of-mouth agreement—with the veterinarian to check his herd once a month. The dairyman pays the veterinarian a set fee (drugs are extra) and leaves everything from calf vaccinations to mastitis tests up to the veterinarian. That way he gets the job done on time and has a better chance of preventing disease before it strikes.

John Benham is one of a score or more Ontario farmers who've made agreements with veterinarians to visit their herds once a month. John milks 32 cows and handles the farm with his father—he used to have trouble getting his cows to conceive.

"All the bred cows get a pregnancy test now. I know between 6 and 10 weeks after the last breeding if a cow's in calf. The average calving interval in our herd is going to be nearly 2 weeks shorter this year," John says, with a big grin. About all he does now is keep a few more records and watch for trouble points between visits.

Despite the expensive sound, John pays only \$10 a visit; drugs and emergency calls aren't included in the price. For this fee his cows are tested for pregnancy, calves are dehorned, hooves are trimmed, problem cows are treated for mastitis, and management faults are discussed.

"I don't have to worry about things I should be doing and tend to put off when I'm busy, such as calf vaccinations."

He feels that disease prevention is his main benefit. It makes him money if sick cows don't cut down his milk cheque; it saves him money if he can cut out a few after-hours or Sunday calls by his veterinarian. Even regular calls for a half-hour's work at dehorning or hoof trimming are costly.

"One cow can easily run up \$35 worth of vet bills in a week if she gets sick. With regular monthly calls, she might never get sick in the first place," he explained.

Admittedly, John is serviced by the farm service staff at the Ontario Veterinary College who take longer to complete the herd check. But students go along on the monthly checkups and it takes 3 hours to service a program like John's; a private vet, working without interruption would be able to do the job in one and one-half hours.

JOHN says he has been waiting for 10 years for a disease prevention program like this. Dr. Cote of the O.V.C. farm service staff has been waiting at least as long. He continues where John left off:

"A private veterinarian making emergency calls is always rushed. He has a cow to treat here, and an urgent case a few miles away. It has always been a problem for the veterinarian in these cases to give the herd owner the satisfaction he wants. Under a herd health program, he is more able to spend some time and answer the owner's questions.

"The program started," he points out, "with the idea that the dairyman and the veterinarian should have time to talk. That's why it is the vet's

responsibility to make the appointment to visit the farm. He only comes when the owner has an hour or so to spare."

We're trying to move a step ahead from disease control, he adds. A lot of herd problems arise from management difficulties especially in the case of mastitis control and in feeding requirements.

For preventive medicine to work, the owner must keep good records. For instance, Dr. Cote mentions that the best time to prevent mastitis is in the dry period before the cow calves. Because she doesn't have to be milked so soon, the antibiotics can be left in the udder longer and get a chance to do a better job. Treatment can be fully effective at this time if adequate records have been kept. The vet must know exactly when the attacks occurred, what drugs were used, and if this cow had a mastitis history before this attack.

From the herd owner's standpoint, a herd health program will pay the most returns in reduced calving interval. A reduction in calving interval from 14 to 13 months is not unreasonable, says Dr. Cote.

"It costs about 50¢ a day to keep a dry cow. Suppose this herd has 30 cows—the cost would come to \$450."

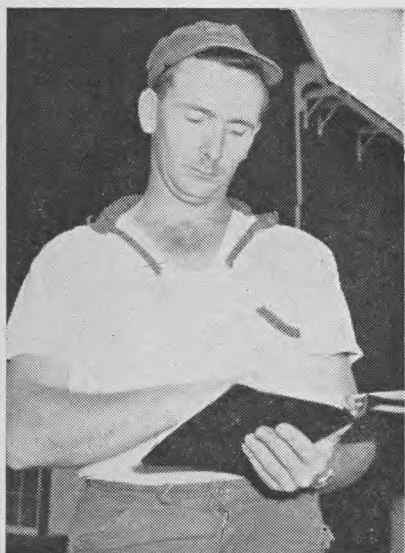
YOU might have a job getting your vet to consider a herd health program. In some areas veterinarians are so over-worked they can't consider a herd health program even if they would like to. Usually, it's up to the farmer to contact the veterinarian and advise him that he is interested in a herd health program. As soon as records are set up, the vet will make an appointment and visit the farm.

This summer at least three private vets in Ontario started a program at the request of herd owners; others who have been approached have so far declined. Many veterinarians in a single-



Dr. Cote of Ontario Veterinary College believes in trying to keep a step ahead of disease. Here he is

HEALTHY



[ODA photos

John Benham has extra records now the herd is on the new health plan.

man practice would rather not tie themselves down with appointments.

But the surprising thing is that not every vet in a single-man practice feels this way; some are taking to the program faster than those working in a 2- to 4-man practice.

You'll be hearing more about herd health programs, especially when farmers and veterinarians get a year or two's evidence of the value of herd health. Then you'll be able to assess disease prevention in dollars and cents.

This summer 50 veterinarians from all over the country had a refresher course at the O.V.C. Their main subject: how to deal with the question that farmers had been asking them, "Can I make arrangements for a herd health program?" Already a program is being developed in the big Edmonton milkshed, and veterinarians in the Maritimes plan to develop one too. V



taking a blood sample from a cow with the assistance of farmer John Benham.



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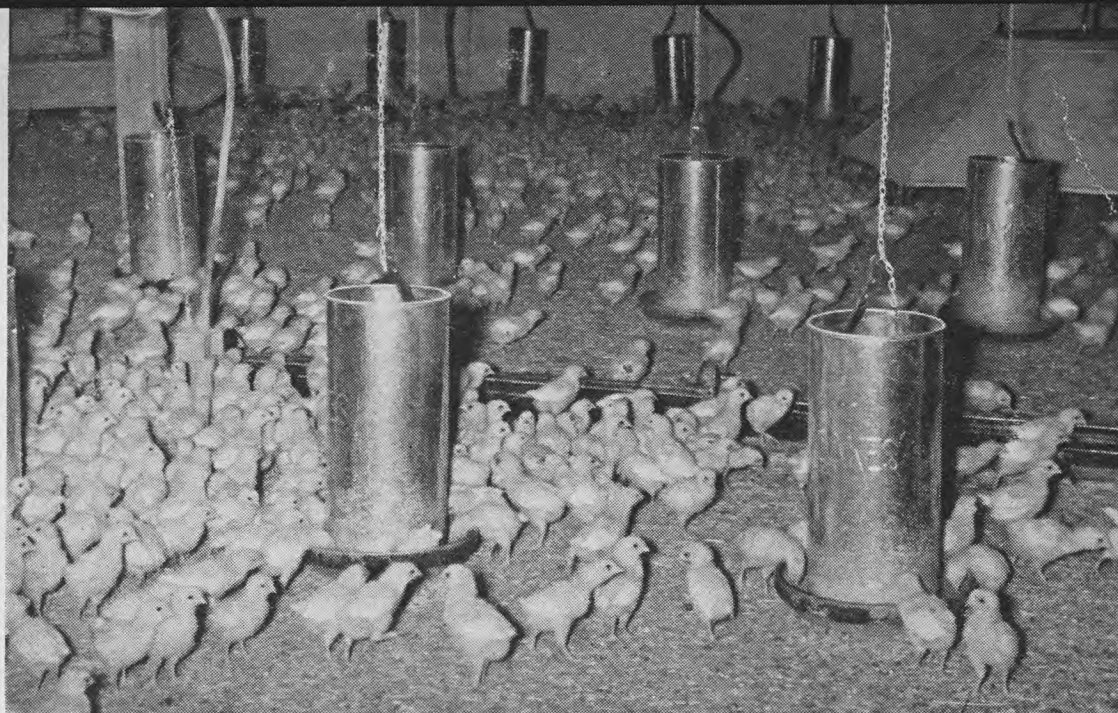
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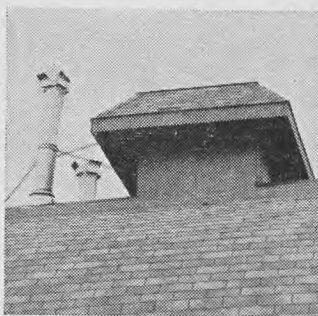


Odsen has a look at one of the day-old chicks at the Assiniboia broiler plant.

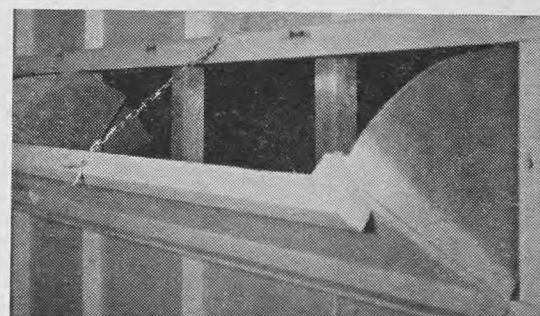


The plant has 3 hanging feeders for each 100 birds. They are hand-filled to ensure proper distribution. [Guide photos]

Disease Control Helps Broilers Grow



Roof cupola through which air is drawn for plant ventilation.



Each of the broiler pens has a vent like this to admit preheated air from the center shaft.

How a hatcheryman handles 20,000 birds in a clean, dry environment

SASKATCHEWAN may be one of the last provinces to discard the dual-purpose bird and the small farm flock, but it has moved rapidly in the past 2 or 3 years toward specialized egg and poultry meat production. A good example of the trend is provided by Ortli Odsen.

Ortli, a university graduate with a gold medal for proficiency in poultry studies, has a hatchery at Assiniboia. He decided last year to arouse interest in broilers in his district by setting up a pilot broiler plant in partnership with two local farmers, Harold Rhodes and Thelmer Askelund. They erected a 3-deck building, 42 ft. by 124 ft., which has a total floor space of 15,000 sq. ft. With the addition of one floor in an old barn, they can house 20,000 birds.

The new building has ingenious ventilation. Air is drawn through a cupola in the roof and into a shaft that runs down through the middle of the building. Part or all of the air can be blown through two propane gas furnaces on the top floor, and preheated to 40° before being drawn into the broiler pens. The amount of air that is heated depends, of course, on outside temperature. Each pen has one exhaust fan operated on a time clock and two on a thermostat, so that in winter the flow is regulated to about ½ cu. ft. of air per bird, and in summer about 1¼ cu. ft. is pulled out by the fans. This keeps the humidity down, the litter stays bone dry, and the broilers are not subject to the stress of violent changes in temperature, which can aggravate the CRD problem. The pens are heated by gas brooders, as needed.

There are no windows, and thus no overheating due to sunlight and no heat loss at night. The absence of bright light also reduces the chances of cannibalism. Constant light is provided by one 40-watt bulb per 100 sq. ft. at 7½ ft. above the floor. This is just enough for the birds to see their way about, otherwise they would panic, but not enough to make them overactive. Strong light matures birds faster, but broilers are not required to mature. If they do, they can become too lively and aggressive, and once they start picking one

by **RICHARD COBB**

another, they can see the blood easily in good light, and an orgy of cannibalism breaks out. There are other reasons for cannibalism, such as deficiencies in the diet, but Odsen believes the light factor is an important one.

HEALTH is a constant problem in the mass production of broilers. Even if CRD is not apparent, it is always a threat and can be an anchor on a bird's growth. The economics of the business demand that broilers are finished at about 3½ lb. in 9½ weeks, so they are given a high level of antibiotics, particularly in feed, and other medication as needed to prevent setbacks. The most vulnerable period is from 5 to 7 weeks of age, when birds may go off feed. Some have developed "blue comb" but it has been cleared up quickly. Ortli realizes that all this medication is not really good, but it has to be used.

Another key to health is a good clean-up job between emptying a pen and moving in the next lot. The cleaning is thorough, but Ortli thinks it has a weakness. There are two pens on each deck, and as the pens contain birds at different stages of development, only one pen is cleared at a time. Ortli would prefer to clear an entire deck (two pens) but the processor doesn't want such a large quantity of birds at one time. It is a matter of persuading other suppliers to deliver more birds but less frequently. If that could be achieved, there would be less chance of perpetuating disease.

After the broilers are removed, the pen is hosed down and the sloping floor enables the water to drain away. Then a disinfectant paint is used, and finally a good soaking with lye solution. The litter is hollow-stemmed wheat straw, such as Thatcher, spread thinly at only 10 bales to a 42 ft. by 60 ft. pen. The straw is hammered almost to a powder and stays dry on account of the ventilation system.

Odsen has 3 hanging feeders for each 100 birds, arranged so that a bird is never more than 8 ft.

from a feeder. The feed is handled mechanically until it reaches the pen, but is distributed to the feeders in a wheelbarrow. He likes this system because the birds seem to favor certain feeders and empty them first, so every feeder does not need to have the same quantity put into it. By keeping every feeder well supplied, and properly spaced, the more timid birds can have their share instead of eating just enough to stay alive.

Automatic waterers ensure that the broilers have all they need. The waterers are also of the hanging type, so they can't be knocked over and the floor is always free of obstructions.

BECAUSE Assiniboia's population is only 3,000, the broilers are hauled live to Regina, about 114 miles away. They are taken on a 24 ft. trailer which carries about 3,000 birds, or one pen. The hauling is at night, with loading from about 11 p.m. to 3 a.m., so that the birds are in Regina by early morning. There's less traffic during night hauling, and it has the advantage of coolness in summer for emptying the pens and on the road.

The birds are crated in the pen and passed through an end door to be lifted or deposited by chute on the trailer, depending on which deck they come from.

Ortli Odsen and his partners spent \$1.50 to \$1.60 per bird in housing and equipment. This, he admits, would be on the high side except for the fact that the plant should last a long time. It could be adapted very easily for egg production or hatchery supply if they decided to switch at any time.

All the grain fed comes from local farms, and it is this, Ortli reckons, that gives Saskatchewan a cost advantage over broiler producers in the East, or on the West Coast. Western housing is more expensive on account of harder winters, but in spite of it, he believes they can compete and should be able to look forward to an export situation from the province in the future. "That's why I set up the pilot plant to encourage some of our grain farmers to get into this kind of business," says Ortli.

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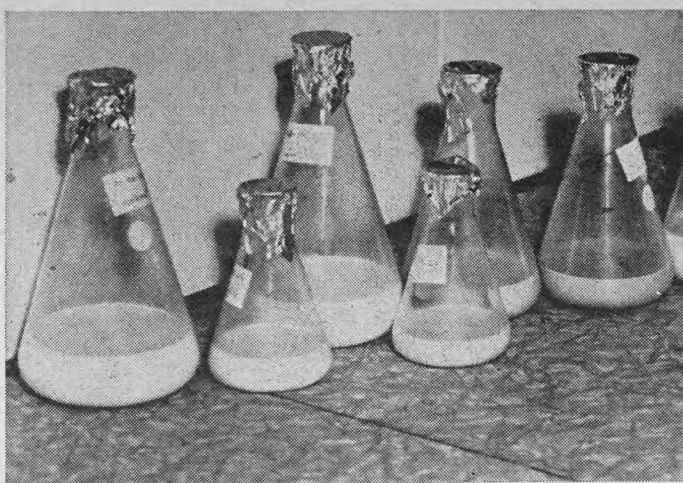
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[Guide photo]
Bottles of "extended" semen at B.C. Artificial Insemination Center, which supplies the fresh semen from its own battery of bulls, as well as frozen semen from Ontario and the U.S.

by CLIFF FAULKNER

WHEN the B.C. Artificial Insemination Center first spread its wings in 1945 it looked as if the project might never get off the ground. The following spring, complaints began to come in to the Board of Directors that the conception rate was very poor. This was confirmed when a check of the Association's work and records instituted by the B.C. Department of Agriculture found a conception rate of only 35.1 per cent. Coming at a time when the principle of artificial insemination itself was still on trial, this was bad news indeed.

The veterinarian in charge of the investigation, Dr. J. G. Jervis, recommended that the Government sponsor a short course to improve the field staff's insemination techniques. This was done in November 1946. Although some improvement was noted, it soon became evident that further steps were needed to restore farmers' confidence in artificial breeding.

With the Association's financial position slipping rapidly, the B.C. Department of Agriculture again lent a hand. A second investigation, headed by Dr. J. C. Bankier, took a long look at the old barn and milk shed which housed the antiquated equipment and facilities of the Association. He recommended that they secure new buildings and equipment at the earliest possible moment.

This was easier said than done. By now the Association had a debit bank balance which at times amounted to \$3,500. But the farmers who had the vision and initiative to found this co-operative effort still had faith in themselves, and in A.I. With the Government promising to match dollar for dollar up to \$10,000, they raised \$8,000 in interest-free loans among members and interested groups. Tenders were then let for construction of a barn, laboratory and exercise track on 5 acres at Milner, near Langley. The Association was able to officially open its new quarters in June 1949.

THE report of Manager Dean Shantz to the Association's annual meeting in March 1961 shows the members' faith was fully justified. In 1960, first services from the Center totalled 70,155, as compared to 3,940 services the year the unit was formed; 37,840 of the animals bred

were in the Lower Fraser Valley, which now has over 70 per cent of its dairy cows bred this way.

The annual balance sheet showed cash on hand \$3,564, a bank balance of \$39,332, and total current assets of \$88,107. Best news of all was the greatly improved conception rate, which stood at over 70 per cent.

With a new administration building and modern frozen semen facilities, the B.C. A.I. Center now ships semen to Vancouver Island, the Okanagan-Kamloops area, the Kootenays, Central B.C., the Peace River country, and as far away as St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Argentine. Today, Edmonton units receive more semen from this source than the total shipped to all points in 1949. In 1959, breeders from that area reported a conception rate of 75.2 per cent.

AT the present time, the center has about 4,000 members. They pay a membership fee of \$5, plus \$1 annual dues. Dairy farmer H. A. Berry of Langley is president, and Dave Hunter of Cloverdale, vice-president; treasurer is H. L. Davis, and secretary is J. A. Todrick. The unit is managed by D. O. Shantz, with Max Brabant as his assistant manager.

Half the semen stored at the B.C. A.I. Center is from the unit's own 60-bull battery. The remainder comes from Ontario and the United States. This latter is held at the Center until cows of breeders who ordered it are ready for service.

Fresh semen is shipped the same day it is collected, and generally used within a few days. On collection it is examined for concentration and motility, then "extended" accordingly. (A.I. people prefer not to use the word "diluted"). This is done by adding a solution containing pasteurized homogenized milk, antibodies and glycerin (10 per cent). The glycerin prolongs sperm life, and gives it a boost. Limit of this "extension" is about 1 c.c. of semen to 40 c.c.'s of milk.

Before being stored or shipped, semen is colored with harmless edible dyes—a distinctive color for every breed. Each container carries the animal's name and number. If the semen is frozen, the date of freezing must go on the container too.

IN the technician's room at the B.C. A.I. Center, inseminators receive phone calls from local farmers who have cows in heat. The technicians make up a daily service



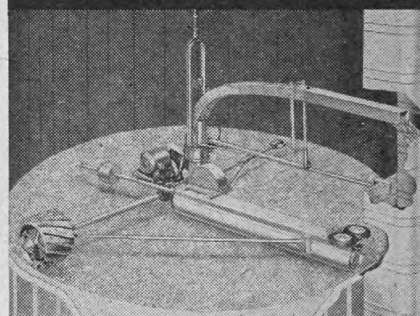
[F.V.M.P.A. photo]
Dean Shantz manages B.C. Center.

map of the Lower Fraser Valley area with pins showing the locations of these animals. Red pins are for cows discovered in heat the night before, yellow pins are for those noted that morning. The ones with red markers are serviced first. Then the inseminators work out routes of travel which will save unnecessary mileage, and divide up the calls among themselves.

The success of this co-operative breeding venture is being duplicated in 14 semen-producing organizations across the nation. Nearly 15 per cent of Canada's 5,302,700 cows were bred artificially in 1960. The number of calves registered as purebreds as a result of this breeding was 63,425, an increase of 5,373 over the previous year. At the same time, the use of frozen semen has increased by 40 per cent.

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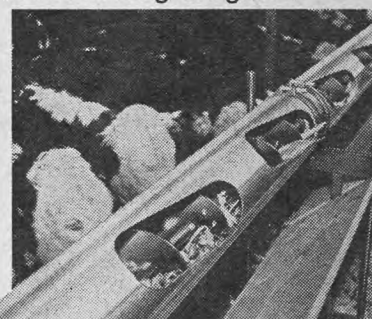
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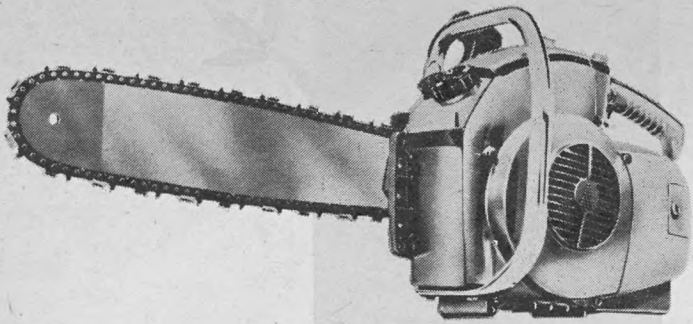
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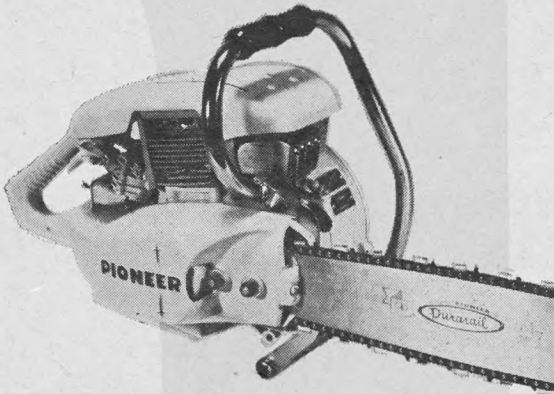
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Through Field and Wood

No. 38

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

IF the dwindling population of bald eagles should disappear from every other part of North America, one area surely would be their last stronghold—the rain jungle and the coastal salmon streams of northwestern B.C. The greatest concentration of eagles I ever saw was on the salmon streams of the northern coast.

When the green and crimson salmon hordes leave the sea for the fresh-water rivers on the final pilgrimage from which none shall return alive, a silent signal speeds up and down the coast, over the mountains and through the dripping rain forest. To the winged and 4-footed creatures that prey on the salmon the message comes loud and clear: *The spawning run is on.*

The rivers are alive with salmon. The shallow riffles are one mass of struggling, quivering bodies. Covered with ulcerous sores, already marked for death, the splashing thousands fight and tear each other, consumed with the resistless, demonic urge to reach the spawning grounds, to reproduce their kind and die. As day follows day the dead and dying bodies begin to pile up on the sand bars. A sickly sweet smell of rotting fish fills the air. In the streaming sunshine between the rain showers the stinking windrows throw off an aroma to daunt the stoutest heart.

But each to his taste. Around the carcasses on every bar and sandpit

appear the crooked tracks and claw-marks of bald eagles. A man walking slowly up one of the salmon creeks might herd a dozen eagles ahead of him up the stream. Freshness does not seem particularly demanded, for often I saw them tearing at some malodorous cadaver while dozens of live salmon splashed and struggled in the shallows all around. Disturbed at their meal, the birds either soared majestically up stream, or flapping heavily into nearby trees, glared balefully down on the intruder.

It was an interesting experience to see such numbers of eagles especially since my primary purpose in that area was to study grizzlies. Some time before, friend Andy Russell of Waterton Lakes while discussing with me his forthcoming film on grizzlies, hazarded a guess that the Bella Coola country of B.C. was one of the hottest grizzly areas extant. One thing led to another and finally to correspondence with outfitter Al Elsey of Bella Coola. Elsey arranged a coastal inlet expedition by ocean vessel, plane and river craft, to which we added days of wading unnumbered creeks and hacking our way with machetes through fantastic jungles of devils club and salmonberry.

A strenuous expedition, admittedly, but a most interesting country with its salmon and grizzlies. And, of course, the everpresent eagles. V





LIVESTOCK



Farrowing house for 75-sow herd has exercise and feeding area beside it. (Guide photos)

Farrowing House To Break the Disease Cycle

ALBERT McCULLY was a poultryman before he turned to pigs. In fact, he still has one of Ontario's biggest laying flocks. And one lesson he learned years ago about handling poultry is the importance of breaking the disease cycle.

"If you don't clean out and disinfect the pens between every lot of birds, you can get a disease buildup that will put you out of business," he says. Since he figures prevention is better than cure, any day, a regular clean-up is the cornerstone of his poultry program.

It's an idea that hasn't found common acceptance among swine men yet—probably because, in the past, most hogs have been raised in small herds where diseases didn't seem to be so big a problem. But McCully, like plenty of other hogmen in recent years, has gone into swine in a big way. The herd on his Kent county farm has grown to 75 sows. And in recent months, the biggest problem facing many of these hog specialists has been disease. Rhinitis, virus pneumonia, erysipelas, enteritis

—these and more—are taking a huge toll in many herds. They present a formidable difficulty but, according to McCully, not a hopeless one by any means.

"Best way to fight these diseases," he says, "is to take a page from the poultryman's handbook. Break the disease cycle, and the problem is half licked."

HE practises what he preaches and has an unusual farrowing house that makes the job simple. It's a tiny house, measuring only 20' by 40'. It cost only \$2,000, fully equipped. Yet it is big enough to farrow 16 sows at a time—big enough, in other words, to handle his entire 75-sow herd.

The 16 individual farrowing pens are made of interlocking heavy-gauge steel wire sections. When in place, they are attached to the walls.

Pour It On—It Controls Parasites

AFTER 4 years of testing under Canadian conditions, a chemical that can be simply poured on an animal has proved effective in controlling cattle grubs, lice and hornflies on cattle and sheep. The new product, known as Ruelene, was licensed in September for oral, spray and pour-on treatments in Canada.

Ruelene is a systemic, which means that it is absorbed into the animal's system and works from within to kill grub larvae at a very early stage before they can do any real damage. It also controls external parasites. Although it is equally effective when administered through the mouth, or by spraying, the pour-on method will have an appeal because of its simplicity. Here are some of the likely advantages:

But in only 1½ hours, two men can dismantle these pens and remove them from the building, along with the wooden platform on which the pigs lie. The pens can then be soaked in disinfectant, scrubbed and dried in the sun. The inside of the building, clear of obstructions, can be cleaned and scrubbed just as thoroughly. Then, the pens can be taken back into the building and reassembled, ready for use again.

The program is so simple, that it is done, without fail, between every lot of sows that farrows there.

The building has concrete floors and cement-block half-walls. Prefabricated construction was used on top. Two thermostat-controlled fans exhaust air, and the 16 sows in the crowded building provide enough heat to maintain the temperature at 50° in winter.

Sows are brought into the building in lots of 16 to farrow within a few days of one another. They leave



Herdsman J. Kreikamp demonstrates how simply the wire gate is opened.

the farrowing stalls twice a day to feed and exercise on a concrete platform adjacent to the building. Sows are moved to another barn when the litters are 2 to 4 weeks old, depending on how soon the farrowing pens are needed for the next batch of sows. Litters are weaned at 6 weeks of age.—D.R.B. V



Heavy-gauge wire sections are easily removed to allow complete clean-out.

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This solution is then poured onto the back of the animal at a rate of 1 ounce per 100 lb. of body weight. The only equipment needed, apart from a container such as a pail, is a long-handled dipper that is graduated for levels of 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 ounces. You can make the necessary markings on the dipper with the help of an ordinary household measuring cup.

The cost of chemical per average animal is estimated at 45 to 47 cents, compared with 51 to 55 cents for other chemicals. The average cost of spraying an animal is 15 cents for labor and investment in equipment, according to Manitoba and Alberta department of agriculture specialists, but for the pour-on method the figure is 10 cents—for labor and a dipper. As far as labor is concerned, tests in Montana showed that 49 cattle could be given boluses in one hour, 69 cattle could be sprayed, and 86 could be given the pour-on treatment in the same time. The solution is poured on the back line of the animal just behind the shoulders, covering a strip of 18 to 24 inches.

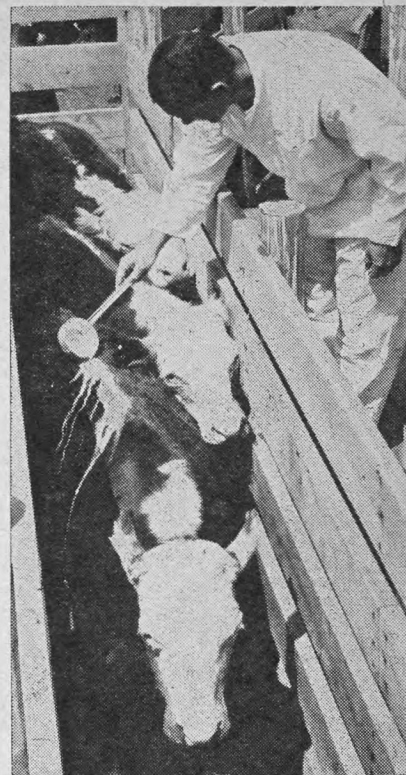
Ruelene must not be used to treat lactating dairy cows, or dairy cows due to freshen within 28 days. Animals must not be treated within 28 days of slaughter, nor if they are sick. And calves under 300 lb. body weight must not be treated.

Other precautions include giving animals free access to feed and water to relieve stress, and allowing them to settle down in the feedlot for at least a week before treatment, if they are brought in off range. Treatment is recommended from September to December 1, so as to gain maximum benefit by destroying grubs early, and to reduce the possibility of side reactions that might result from killing grubs when they are larger. If there are any signs of stress after treatment, the cure is to walk the animal around.

DR. W. HAUFÉ of the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta., reports that they field tested 3,000 animals with Ruelene, and that the label covers all necessary precautions for safe handling and treatment. Side effects, if any, will be more pronounced when treated animals have been on a high feed ration, or have been moved just before treatment, he says. But if they are on a regular diet and have been kept quiet, hardly any effects will show. He suggests that animals should be kept under observation for a few days after treatment.

Testing of the chemical began in Canada 4 years ago, principally with Lethbridge and Kamloops researchers. One project at Forestburg, Alta., has involved treating all cattle in the area for the past 3 years with Ruelene and other systemics. The result has been a significant reduction in the warble population, but it is thought that total abolition of these pests is unlikely, because the warbles can migrate from other areas.

In 1960, the departments of agriculture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta began extensive Ruelene tests, and up to 15,000 cattle were



Chemical is poured on back, just behind shoulders in 18 to 24 in. strip.

treated, so considerable experience was gained before the chemical was licensed. The program has continued again this year, but mainly as a demonstration of the chemical's performance and the ease of application.

Control of cattle grubs, lice and hornflies by pouring on a chemical is a considerable break-through in the battle against these pests. It has proved effective and safe, provided that precautions for both animal and human protection on the label are observed.—R.C. V

Ontario Feed Grain Prospects

POINTING to rises in prices of feed oats and barley to Ontario feeders, which started as far back as last May, R. G. Marshall of the Ontario Agricultural College asks whether feed grains are in short supply, and if so, what are the alternatives for livestock feeders. Here is his analysis of the situation.

Estimates of potential feed supplies for the current crop year are given as 12.5 million tons for Canada, and 3.75 million for that grown in Ontario. The comparable figures for 1960-61 were 17 million and 3.5 million tons. These are approximations, subject to revision as more information becomes available on this year's crop, but they give the general picture.

Feed grain requirements at the level of livestock production prevailing in the past year show that apparently 12.5 tons (excluding wheat) were fed in Canada in 1960-61. Estimates of livestock numbers place cattle on farms up 5 per cent, hogs up 7 per cent, and poultry up 5 per cent over a year ago. So, while there may be cutbacks in hogs and poultry within the current crop year, feed requirements are likely to be as high as last year's, if not higher.

Our domestic use of oats, says Dr. Marshall, has been around 440-450

LIVESTOCK

million bushels annually. About 410 to 420 million of this are used for feed. With a carryover of 94.4 million bushels from the previous year, and a crop estimated at 328 million, the total supply falls short of use in other years. If these estimates are correct, feed oats will be in short supply.

For barley, as for oats, even with no carry-over next year, total supply appears to be slightly less than total use in recent years. A fairly high proportion of barley supplies are exported and used for industrial purposes. But diversion from these uses in substantial amounts is unlikely.

ONTARIO is deficient in feed grains. Imports from the Prairie Provinces for the past several years have been about 750,000 to 1 million tons annually, or 17 to 25 per cent of all grain fed in the province.

August estimates placed the Ontario oat crop up 7 per cent from last year, mixed grains up 10 per cent, winter wheat up 11 per cent, and barley up 2 to 3 per cent. With an increased corn crop forecast, Ontario-grown feed supplies will be up from last year—perhaps around 200 to 300 tons. Ontario's cattle population is estimated to be up 5 per cent, and hogs and poultry relatively unchanged from a year ago. Thus, feed import requirements may not be greatly different from the past year.

If estimates indicate the overall feed situation, Ontario, as well as other provinces dependent on Western feed grains, will be hard pressed to obtain domestic feed requirements, unless higher grain prices result in substantial cutbacks in livestock numbers and in grain fed.

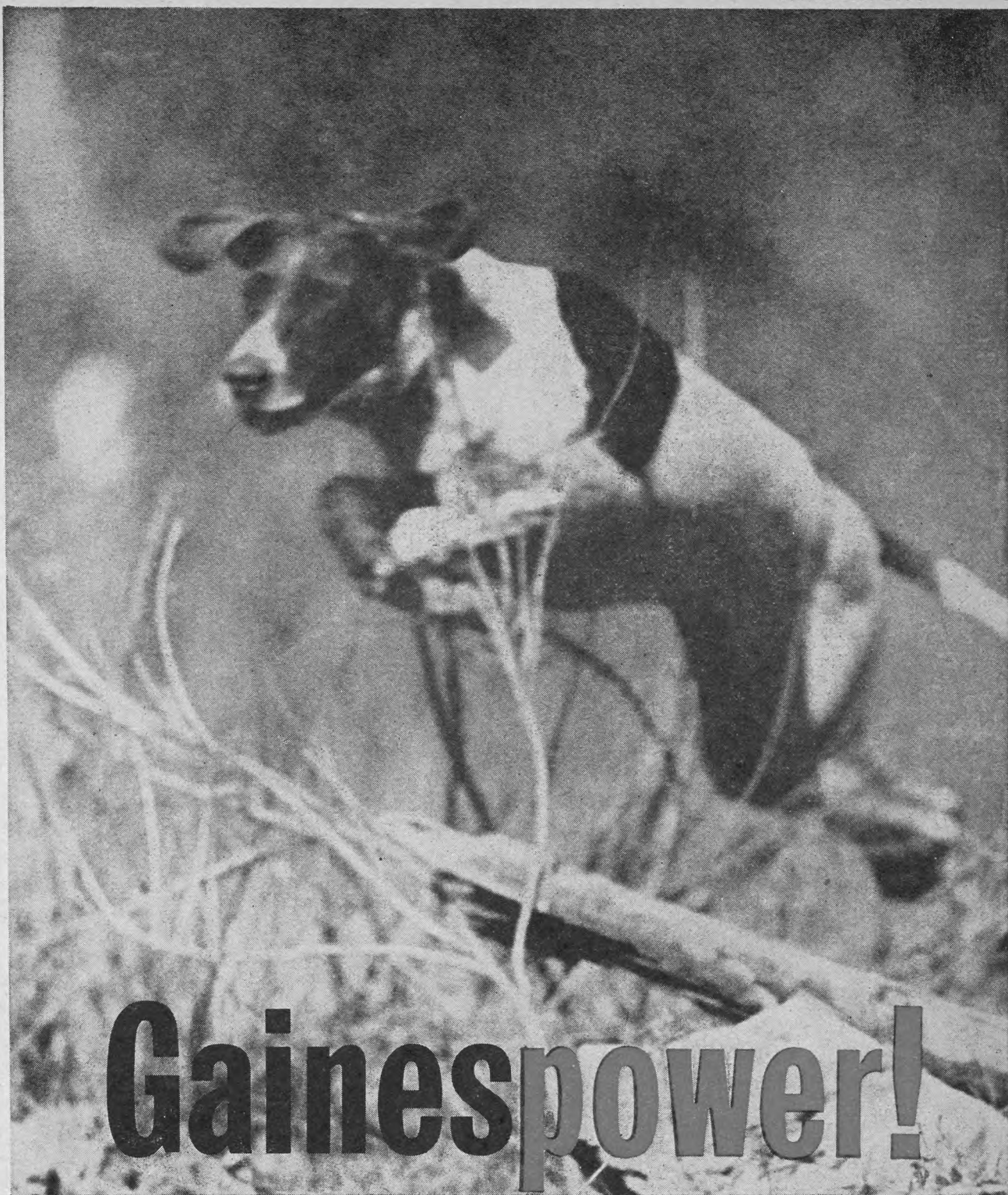
What are the alternatives? Usually, considerable quantities of wheat are fed to Ontario livestock. About 25 to 30 per cent of feed grain imports from the West (270,000 tons in 1960) is feed wheat. In addition, 6 to 10 million bushels of Ontario winter wheat is fed to livestock. Prospects for ample supplies of feed wheat from Western Canada appear somewhat similar to those for oats and barley.

IMPORTS from the U.S. may well be the balance wheel of the feed situation in the coming year, says Dr. Marshall. Feed grains, particularly corn, are apparently in ample supply in the U.S. Also, price rises for Western oats have made U.S. oats favorably priced.

Some American corn has been imported into Canada for feed in past years. This year, it should be more attractive and may be imported in larger quantities in view of prospects for lower prices. ✓

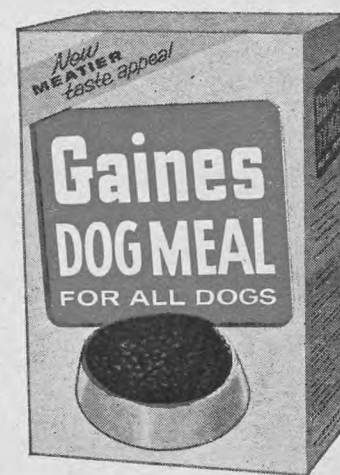
Sheep in Winter

SHEEP don't need expensive buildings for their winter quarters, but they must have a draft-proof shelter, with 18 sq. ft. per animal, says Bob May, Saskatchewan livestock specialist. He also suggests that good management includes deworming if there's any sign of infestation. This should be done with phenothiazine after freeze-up. ✓



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The Fox Hound—English or American. The American foxhound, seen in action above, is a variation of the English foxhound. One of the first foxhounds in North America was owned by George Washington. Most common foxhound colour combinations are black, white, tan.



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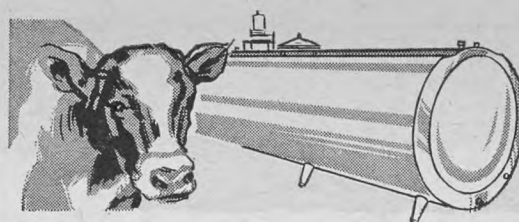
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Some Thoughts On High Production

A "city" dairyman thinks the answers are not always given in the record books

ALEC DUCK milks 40 cows on a 30-acre farm. Like his father before him, he buys practically all of the feed and bedding, and devotes his time to taking care of the Holstein herd.

Farming on the edge of Regina, Alec has allocated a large part of his 30 acres to buildings and corrals. But there is just enough pasture for 2 or 3 months of grazing in a good season, with the help of brewer's grains. He always has the brewer's grains available free-choice in the corrals, and this with rolled oats supplies all the grain ration. He also feeds beet pulp from Alberta. Hay is bought wherever he finds good quality forage, and he keeps a year's supply on hand.

Alec took over one of the top dairy herds in Saskatchewan from his

feeding that used to be practised, there was much less mastitis than that which plagues all dairymen these days.

He reckons that a heifer should come close to 10,000 lb. in a lactation to be worthwhile, but if she's below that level, a dairyman should consider what she has been up against before he decides to cull her. Straight record books are not really sufficient evidence on which to base big decisions. A diary is needed to give the full story, which might show that a setback was only temporary. Sometimes, too, a cow or heifer should be kept because she calves and gives milk when it is needed most. In the past, it was a question of paying special attention to winter milk, but new quotas are placing the emphasis on leveling out

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Alec Duck shows that the personal touch pays as his Holsteins crowd round him. He has very little field work and can devote more time to management.

father in 1950, only to have it wiped out entirely by foot-and-mouth disease 2 years later. He had to start again from the ground up, and is just now getting up to the standard he would like. He has a bull that is graded excellent, and last year's herd average was 13,989 lb. of milk and 489 lb. of butterfat for 305 days. The top cow made 21,000 and 705 lb., and one of her heifers gave 14,223 and 571 lb. in 301 days as a 2-year-old.

A man needs a high level of production when he buys practically all the feed, but Alec says he gets results without pushing his cows. He used to pile a lot of feed into them, but now he lets them develop in their own time, and finds that they do better and last longer that way. And yet, he recalls, even with the forced

production through the year. There have been milk shortages in August in the Regina milkshed.

Alec Duck has two sons and two daughters. One of the boys has his own cow, which Alec says will "put him through university." He has started at the University of Saskatchewan this fall to study for a degree in agriculture.

Farming on the edge of the city has some advantages. Alec can haul his milk to the dairy and cut costs that way. He also has the brewer's grains delivered to his farm. But cities grow, and he wonders just how long he will be able to keep his farm. The uncertainty discourages him from modernizing with such long-term investments as a barn cleaner, pipelines, and a bulk tank. —R.C.

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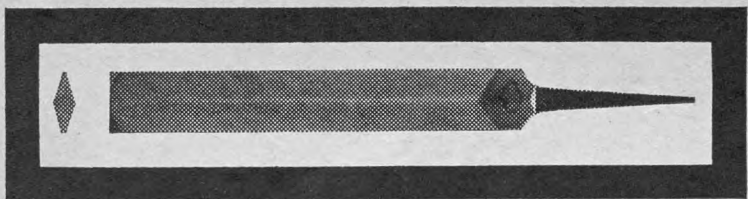
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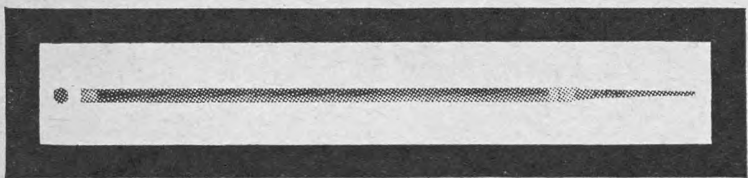
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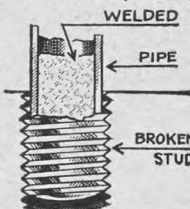


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WORKSHOP

Broken Stud

When a stud breaks below the surface, you can remove it without damaging the inside threads by using a short pipe nipple that fits loosely in the opening. Use a welding torch and fill the nipple with enough molten metal so the nipple welds to the stump of the stud. At the same time, the nipple prevents the molten metal from welding to the sides of the opening. After welding, a pipe wrench backs the stud out.—H.J., Pa.



Light Under Hood

We usually carry a flashlight in the car, but one night it was overlooked, we got ice in the fuel line, and it was too dark under the hood

to see. My wife had a small mirror in her purse, and I held it in front of the headlights, so the reflection under the hood was far brighter than a flashlight. My son was able to fix the trouble in quick time. I suggest that a mirror should be kept in the glove department. It can be very useful, even for fixing a tire.—F.E.C., Man.

Welding Rod Holder

To make this portable holder for your welding rods, you need 3 short lengths of 3"

pipe. Weld them to an iron base. Next, take 2 lengths of round iron and weld one of them vertically to the pipes, and the other horizontally as a handle across the top of the vertical rod (see sketch). This makes a convenient and handy holder for welding rods.—R.A.M., Alta.

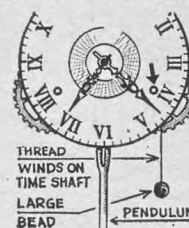


Removing Knives

To take sections off mower or combine knives, place two small pieces of iron on an anvil, or other metal, and place a knife on edge. Two or three blows with a hammer will cut off the rivets.—W.E.M., Sask.

Reminder on Clock

For many years now, our clock on the wall has never stopped for lack of winding. I have only to look at a bead which tells me if it needs it. The reminder is an 8" length of thread, tied to the winding shaft between the dial and the motor, with a large red bead at the lower end. When the clock is fully wound, the string is wrapped around the shaft and the bead disappears behind the dial. When the clock needs rewinding, the bead is down where it is almost struck by the pendulum. Be sure to tie the thread to the right shaft.—H.E.F., Tex.



Safe Towline Hook

Many towline hooks have a tendency to come loose, but this can be overcome by using a worm hook as shown in the sketch. The hook has a large eye to receive the end of the cable, which is looped through it and tied securely in use. The hook and part of the cable are slipped around the axle of the car to be towed, and the cable is given a few twists so that it enters the corkscrew-like turns of the hook, and is engaged firmly.—J.J.M., Man.



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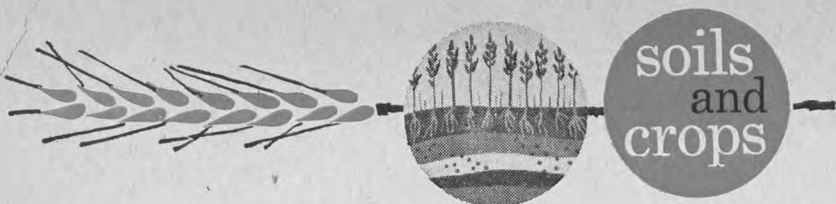
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He's Always Ready to Listen

GLENN HAMRE is not afraid to take advice. At one time or another he has had the VLA, ag. rep., and the University of Saskatchewan advising him on this grain and beef operations at Smales, Sask. That was how he got started in crop rotations.

Glenn took over a farm that had not been inhabited for 8 years. The buildings were dilapidated and mostly useless, there was no water and no road to the farm. He set about building barns and a home, as well as a beef herd starting from a couple of cows. The land had been cropped and custom worked, and was not in bad shape, but he wanted to make it more productive. So the VLA supplied him with a crop sequence plan, which he showed to ag. rep. John Kunkel, and they agreed that it was worth a try.

The half-section was divided into six fields, each to have the same crop sequence, but starting at different points in the rotation. For example, one field would go through the sequence as follows (numbers

on the six fields included sweet clover (which was being pastured owing to hail damage last year); a permanent pasture of brome, wild rye and alfalfa; barley for crop or pasture; crested wheat and alfalfa fall-seeded in stubble; oats and sweet

clover; brome, wild rye and alfalfa seeded in the fall.

His next step is gradually to seed the whole half-section down to hay and pasture, then fence and cross-fence it for rotational grazing and harvesting with a rotary chopper.

There was a tough period while Glenn Hamre was rebuilding the farm, and also improving the land and getting the herd going. It's not over yet, but it's beginning to pay off. He now has 80 head of Herefords, some of them purebreds, some grades. He is working toward an all-purebred registered herd of 100 head, which would include 50 pro-

ducing cows, and young stock to sell for breeding or to feed out.

Grain kept the farm alive while he spent every available penny on livestock and equipment. But he hopes to start culling now and make some sales to get a return from his herd. He had pigs to help out at one period, but discarded them when the cattle and crops became full-time jobs for himself and his help.

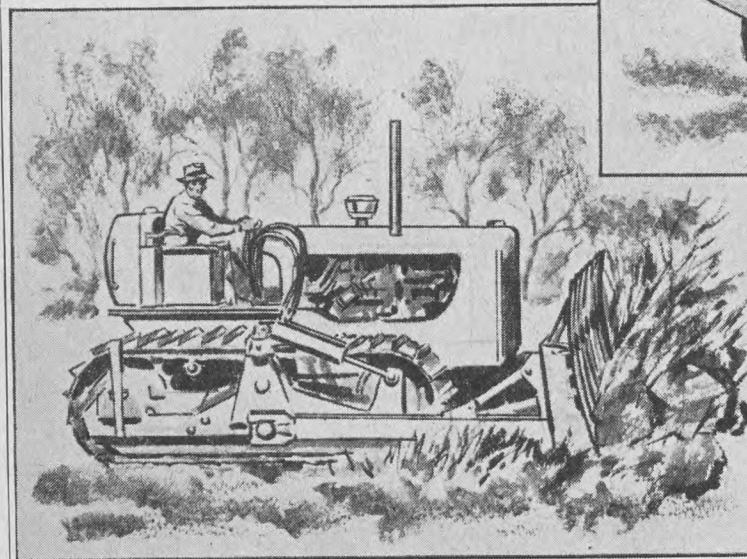
Glenn Hamre is still ready to listen to advice. He's delighted that his farm has been selected now by the University of Saskatchewan for fertilizer trials. "I should pick up more handy ideas," he says.—R.C. ✓

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Glenn Hamre with a 4-H heifer calf.

represent years): 1 wheat; 2 oats and sweet clover; 3 green manure or sweet clover hay; 4 alfalfa and brome; 5 hay; 6 hay; 7 hay; 8 hay; 9 breaking; 10 wheat; 11 oats and sweet clover; 12 sweet clover hay; 13 barley; 14 summerfallow; 15 wheat; 16 oats and sweet clover.

The sequence started in 1956 and it has served him well, but now he's modifying it to give him more permanent pasture for an expanding herd, and because he wants to switch his wheat and some of the forage to other land that he has acquired.

The decision to make a change came after two ag. rep. schools were held on his farm, and he was able to pick up some fresh ideas to take care of his increasing emphasis on cattle. The result is that this year's crops

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SOILS AND CROPS

How to Make A Low-Cost Grain Dryer

NOT having a built-in bin dryer, John Hargreaves of Beachville, Ont., uses a 7-ft. portable dryer made from an old furnace blower and perforated galvanized piping. He's an elite seed grower and knows that if grain heats it will hurt the germination of the seed. So he uses the dryer mostly as a cooler when the temperature rises in the bin.

A local handyman built the dryer from a 6-ft. length of 4-in. galvanized piping. A 1-ft. length was cut

then inserted and bolted to the blower outlet.

H. L. Wright and F. H. Theakston of the Ontario Department of Agriculture suggest that about 700 perforations of 1/8-in. diameter should be drilled or punched. They consider that a centrifugal fan of 1,000 c.f.m., integrally mounted on the motor, should be sufficient to handle 500 bushels. The cost of the motor is about \$50, and the piping and spiral should not come to more than \$10.

Asked if this portable dryer can really dry, W. S. Young of the Ontario Agricultural College thinks it can, but it takes time. He explains that the heat comes from respiration in the seed or micro-organisms growing on the seed. The dryer pushes cool air through the grain, but because of the heat in the grain, much of the moisture is vapor and can be carried out. He doesn't recommend this equipment for drying more than 500 bushels.

Some of Hargreaves' bins hold 1,000 bushels, but if there is a danger of overheating he does not put more than 500 bushels in them. When the temperature rises, he cleans out the hot grain in the center of the bin and uses the dryer around the sides.

Seed Treated Long Before Seeding

MERCURIAL seed treatments applied early in the winter do not injure the seed, according to the Edmonton Research Laboratory. Seed grain with moisture content no higher than 14.5 per cent can be treated with safety well in advance of seeding—even 16 months before.

Samples with higher moisture content did deteriorate in tests at the laboratory, but that was not the result of seed treatment. Samples placed in storage with 16 and 18 per cent moisture have deteriorated steadily. Within a year, germination of wheat, oats and barley was down

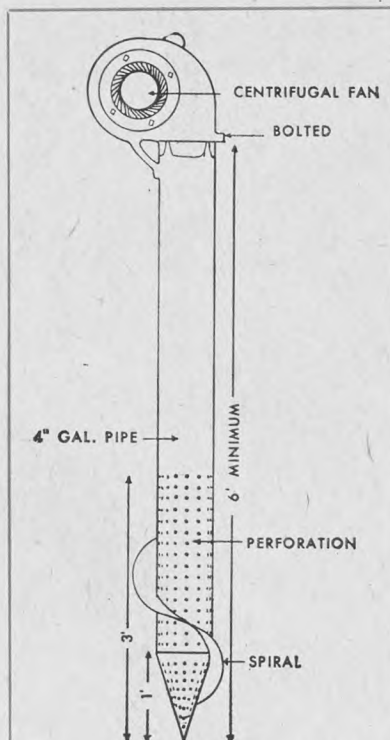


Diagram of portable bin dryer.

off and welded into a cone, and then welded back onto the main pipe. The bottom 3 ft. of piping, including the cone, was perforated with holes slightly smaller than grain size. One circle of spiral, to help insertion of the dryer, was welded to the cone and main shaft. The top end of the pipe was squared off,



Hargreaves using his dryer in oats. Maximum of 500 bushels is recommended.

to less than 60 per cent, and in some cases germination was destroyed completely.

The significant fact, says Dr. W. P. Campbell, is that untreated samples were as bad as any treated ones. This shows that proper organic mercury fungicide treatment does not damage the seed or reduce germination. It is the storage molds and rots that do the damage.

So go ahead and treat good, dry seed with a mercurial fungicide at any time during the winter before seeding. But use the recommended rates. More than the required rate of fungicide can severely damage grain at any time. V

Ear Corn Into Grain Corn

WANT to know how much grain corn there is in a crib of ear corn? This is the system recommended by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

First find the number of shelled bushels in the crib by dividing the volume of ear corn (length \times width \times height) by 2.488. If the corn in the crib has a volume of 1,050 cu. ft., the crib will hold $1,050 \div 2.488 = 420$ shelled bushels.

A bushel is a volume, and the weight of a bushel of corn will vary with the percentage of moisture. So next you scrape the grain off some ears and ask your elevator agent to measure the moisture percentage of the sample.

Let's assume that 420 bushels has 21 per cent moisture. You now use the following table as a guide to moisture content:

Moisture %	15.5	17.0	21.0	25.0	28.0	31.0
Minimum wt. of shelled bu.	56	55	54.75	54.25	53.5	52.5

The table shows that 21 per cent moisture corn weighs 54.75. So $420 \times 54.75 = 22,995$ lb. of grain corn in your crib.

Next, the moisture has to be converted to a standard 15.5 per cent. So the weight of corn in the crib, if moisture was 15.5, would be:

$$\frac{100-21}{100-15.5} \times 22,995 = 21,500 \text{ lb.}$$

Look at the table again and you'll find that a bushel of 15.5 moisture corn weighs 56 lb. So you have the equivalent of $21,500 \div 56 = 384$ bushels of 15.5 per cent grain corn in the crib. V

FERTILIZER: DEFENCE AGAINST DROUGHT

Concern among farmers that drought, coming after fertilizer application, may mean total loss of plant food dollars has been reported by agents for the Northwest line of high analysis fertilizers.

According to soil specialists, this concern is unfounded. Unused nutrients in the soil during dry years are still available for use when moisture becomes available.

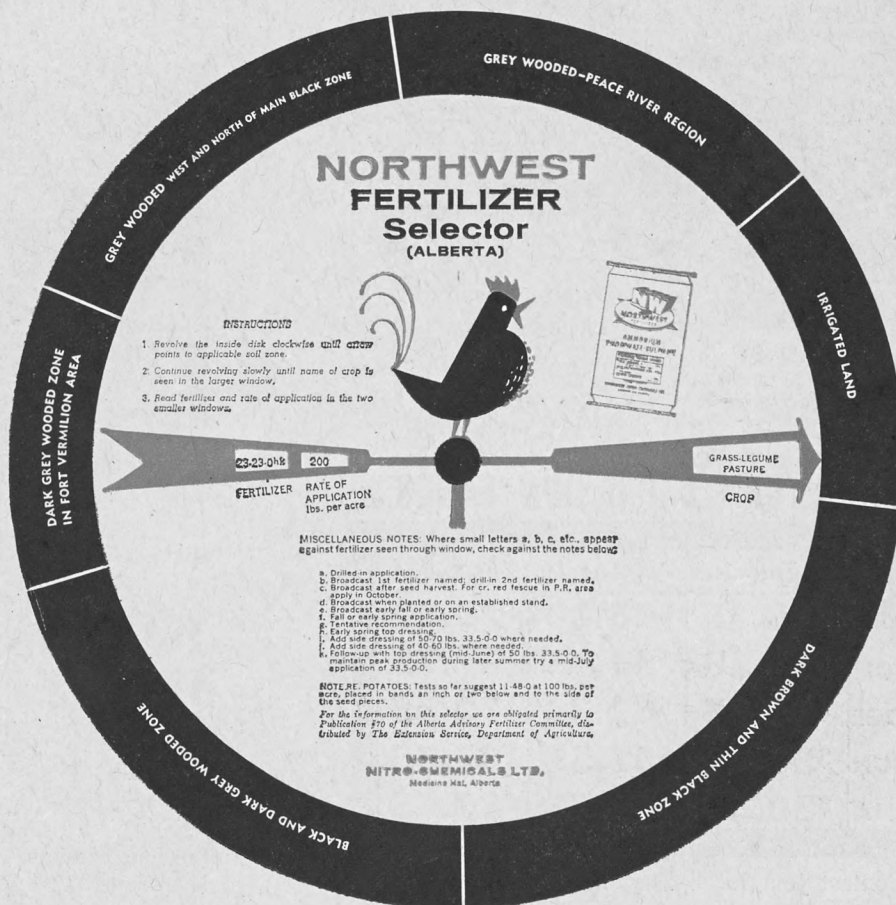
Fertilizer experiments, as well as the experience of individual farmers, indicate that continued use of high analysis fertilizer is of vital importance in drought-

prone areas.

Better top growth and more-extensive root systems are seen as an important factor in moisture conservation due to improved shading, and a higher level of organic matter helps the soil to absorb and retain moisture.

In low rainfall areas, therefore, increased drought tolerance is a key reason for employing fertilizers. The extensive Northwest range provides balanced high-analysis fertilizers for grains, field crops, hay and pasture under varying soil conditions.

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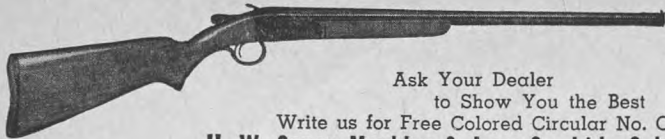
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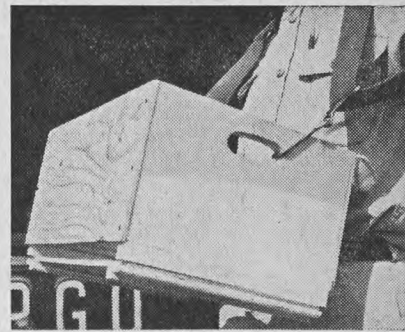


New-Style Fruit Pickers

RESEARCHERS at the Summerland Research Station, B.C., specialize in ideas which will provide direct, practical help to the fruit farmers of the Okanagan Valley. A new model picker shown here with one of the standard types now in use has been developed by the Station's agricultural engineering section. It has been designed to fit the body better and to cause less bruising of the product being picked.

By having the canvas fastened at the top, the bag acts as a lining for the whole cannister, eliminating a hard ridge at the bottom which used to cause some damage to the fruit. Extra ribs have been added to the metal section for strength.

A simple box-type peach picker, which also straps to the front of the body, is another project under test.



This is a simple box picker, which doesn't need to be emptied on farm.

This eliminates the handling of the delicate peaches because the fruit remains in these pickers for shipment to the packing plant. As each box is filled it is unsnapped from the harness and an empty one put in its place.—C.V.F. V

Potato Viruses

POTATO seedlings with immunity to four common viruses have been developed at the Fredericton Research Station, N.B. They found there that some new potato varieties are able to seal off certain viruses, and this has the effect of giving the plants immunity.

If a plant becomes infected with mosaic, the virus multiplies rapidly at the point of infection and kills the cells of the potato plant at that point. The dead potato cells, appearing as small black spots on the leaves, seal off the virus from neighboring living cells and prevent the spread of virus.

It is hoped that new varieties of potatoes with this type of resistance will be available soon. V



Left: Normal Okanagan fruit picker. Right: New model for use next year.

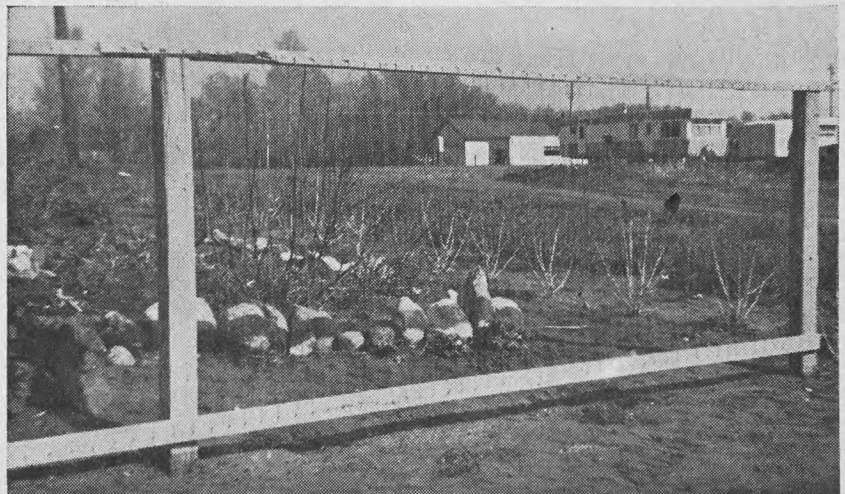
Tidy Fence For Sweet Peas

IF you are disgusted with the difficult job of cleaning untidy sweet pea fences, you can do something about it.

Space sturdy fence posts about 10 ft. apart and run a 2" by 4" across the tops of them. Just above ground level run a 1" by 2" board parallel

to the top bar. Drive a row of small nails about 1½" apart along this frame, both top and bottom. Leave the heads of the nails protruding about ¼".

String is laced along the fence, and is cut away in the autumn and burned with the vines.—M.F. V



String is used in place of wire and is burned with the vines in the fall.



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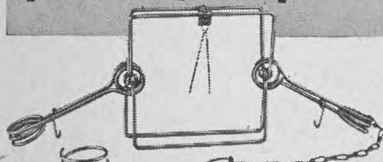
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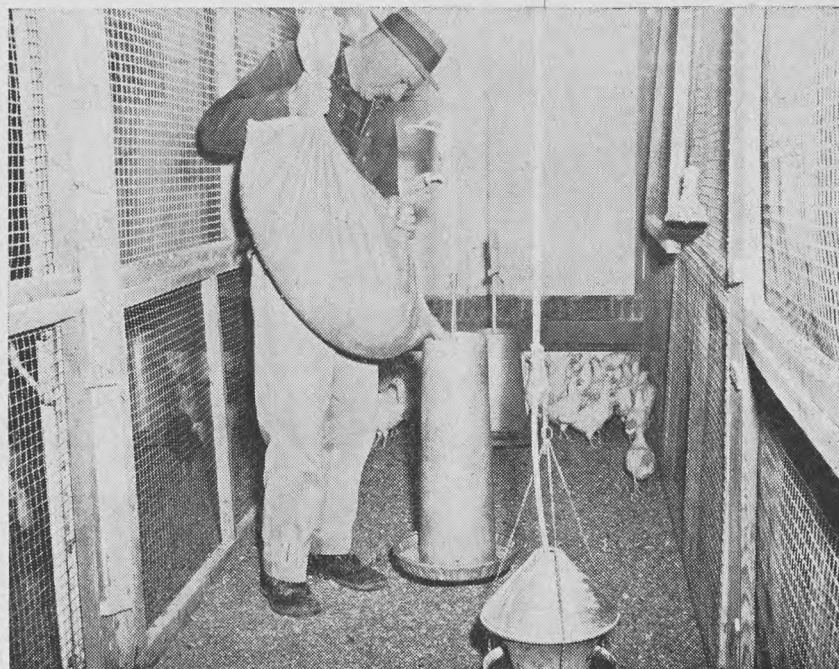
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POULTRY

Whole Oats at 3 Weeks



Poultryman Art Scovil, of Ontario Agricultural College, feeds whole oats when birds are 3 weeks old. Oats improve thickness and muscle of gizzard, and also contain "Gosypol," a chemical which seems to discourage picking.

Blue Comb Treatment Successful

TEMPORARY control of blue comb of turkeys is effective with either neomycin or electromycin. R. B. Truscott of the Ontario Veterinary College tested neomycin on infected chicks at the rate of 0.35 gm., 0.70, 1.0, and 1.3 per gallon of drinking water for 7 days. He found that 0.7 gm. was the most effective treatment. The next best was 0.35 gm., but over twice as many birds died with this treatment as with 0.7 gm. At levels above 0.7 per gallon, neomycin was quite toxic. He found also that treating on days 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12 gave the best results.

Neomycin was quite effective in reducing deaths to 9 per cent compared with 70 per cent for untreated birds, but it only partially overcame the enfeebling effect of the disease. At 4 weeks of age, normal, uninfected birds were more than 125 gm. heavier.

There was little difference between treatments with neomycin, electromycin, and neomycin plus vitamins. All lowered mortality to about 10 per cent, and none overcame enfeeblement entirely.

The next step for Truscott is to develop a blood test that will tell whether a poult has blue comb or not.

Early Start Ups Egg Profits

POULTRYMEN will find it more profitable if pullets are moved into clean laying quarters soon after the first eggs are found. J. H. Strain of the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., points out that early housing

of pullets reduces the chance of a setback after laying starts.

Help pullets to make the adjustment to laying quarters by debeaking and worming them some time before housing.

During the moving, keep the pullets as quiet as possible and do it during the cool part of the day.

Clean the facilities thoroughly in the time between the disposal of the old flock and the transfer of pullets from range. Mr. Strain recommends scrubbing the walls, ceiling and floor of the laying house with a hot lye solution. Then apply a disinfectant with a high pressure sprayer. A 1 per cent malathion solution should be used to control lice and mites. And don't forget to clean all nests and other equipment thoroughly, and leave them in the sun for several days.

Newcomer To Disease Line-up

CHICKEN malaria, usually found in Asia and South America, has been reported in the United States in two separate flocks during routine surveys of poultry parasites, according to University of Wisconsin scientists. There has not been sufficient testing, so far, to find out what malaria organisms are involved, how widespread the infection is, how it is transmitted, or what the effects are. The disease would probably lower production and might kill young birds.

The chances are that the chicken malaria parasite is transmitted by mosquitoes found in Wisconsin. It is not considered harmful to humans, or other types of livestock.

Feed-Eggs Relationship

DO you get 1 dozen eggs for each 5 lb. of feed on an all-mash program? A commercial producer with a specialized laying flock should get at least that, according to Canada Department of Agriculture economists. They came to this conclusion from independent tests by breeders, feed companies, and CDA poultry feed experts.

Another interesting piece of information, taken from surveys in Canada and the U.S.A., is that feed is about 65 per cent of the total cost of production for an enterprise of more than 1,000 birds, and about 50 per cent of the total cost of a smaller enterprise.

Eggs Without Selection

WHEN selection ceases, a highly selected flock produces fewer eggs, but the eggs are larger and the shells are thicker. This is the word from A. P. Piloski of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, Sask.

He says that two strains of highly selected White Leghorns were bred without selection for five generations. Albumen quality remained unchanged, while the number of eggs dropped rapidly at first, and shell thickness increased with each generation. The occurrence of blood and meat spots varied in the two strains, but these peculiarities are not influenced by selection for egg production.

Next— The Two-Egg Bird

THE target for tomorrow is two eggs from every hen every day, according to Cyril Thornber, a British poultry specialist. That may be the target, but Mr. Thornber modified it a bit when he added that the time may come when the talk won't be about 100 per cent production but 120, or even 130 per cent.

Another poultry specialist in Britain, H. S. Gee, speaking on the same theme, said that the 365-eggs-a-year bird was not the ultimate in hens. The first step on the high laying road was to pay attention to the little details of poultry production. Here lay the difference between profit and loss. Mr. Gee pointed out that environment affected food utilization. For example, birds in cold, damp houses needed more food purely for body maintenance. He also said that record keeping is as important as ever. He called it "the pulse of the unit."



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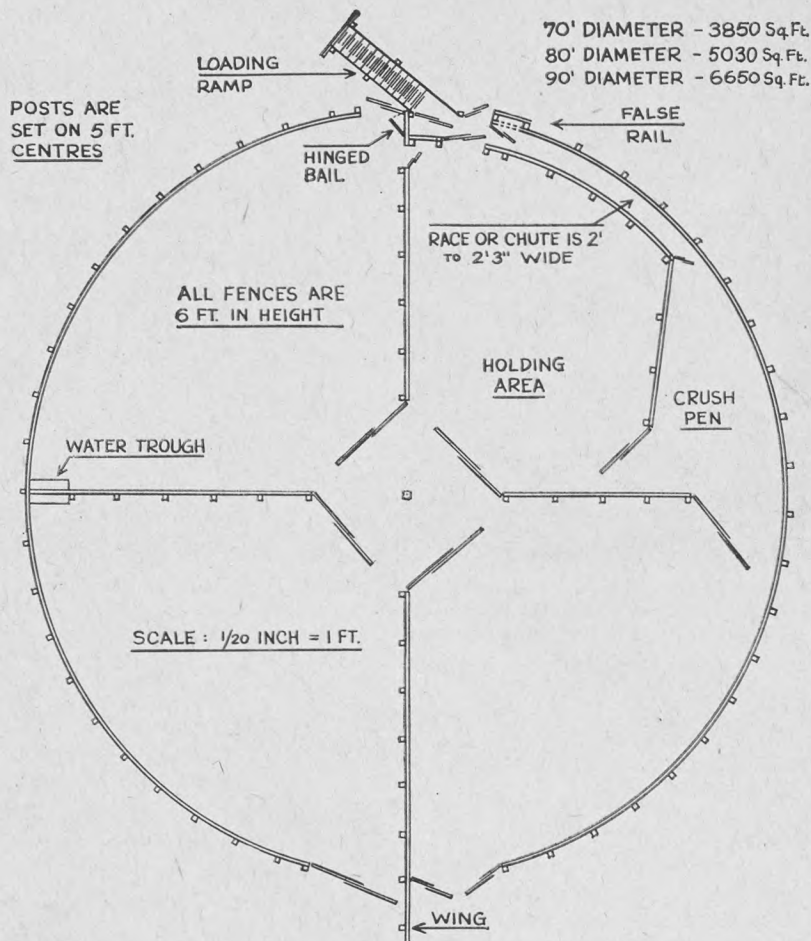


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FARM BUILDINGS**Circular Yards
For Handling Cattle**

FROM New Zealand comes this idea for circular cattle yards. As the sketch shows, the layout consists of four yards with gates in the middle, so that cattle can be moved from one to another. One of the yards (top right quarter) consists of a holding area, crush pen, chute, squeeze (which New Zealanders call a bail) and exit to a loading ramp.

Why have a circular plan? E. B. Smythe of the N.Z. Department of Agriculture lists these advantages:

1. Cattle run much better round curves than in a straight chute.
2. The yards are easier to drain with chute on the outside edge.
3. The circular chute is longer than the old type of straight chute, and is much more convenient for loading and veterinary work.
4. If you want to build just one quarter, it gives you two yards (or pens), a chute, squeeze and loading ramp with only 39 posts. You can add the other quarters later, if you need them.

The bail (squeeze) shown in the sketch is hinged, but that is unnecessary if you have the type of squeeze that allows cattle to run straight through. Other changeable features are the false rail and gate near the squeeze. These can be eliminated if the gate on the inside of the chute can be removed and hung on the opposite post to close off the chute.

A calf chute can be added by using the inside fence of the cattle chute for one side of it, and providing a gate leading into it from the triangular crush pen.

All fences are 6 ft. high, and the normal distance between posts is 5 ft., but this can be varied, depending on whether the yards are built of pipe, sawn lumber, or bush rails. The circumference of the yard may require adjustment of distances too. The inside measurement of the race, or chute, should be 2 ft. to 2 ft. 3 in. Size of gates can be changed according to personal preference, but some guidance can be had from the sketch, which is to scale.

It is a good idea to bolt on the top inside rail of the chute, so it can be removed easily for vaccination work. A low platform can be built to stand on for vaccination or sorting cattle.

To lay out the yards, peg out the loading ramp or the chute first, then measure back for 35, 40 or 45 ft. to place the center peg. From the center, allowing for gateways, peg out the circumference, and when you come to the outside of the chute, put in 2 pegs, 2 ft. apart each time, and so plan the inside of the chute at the same time.

You can estimate the holding capacity for adult cattle by dividing the square footage of the proposed yard by 20.

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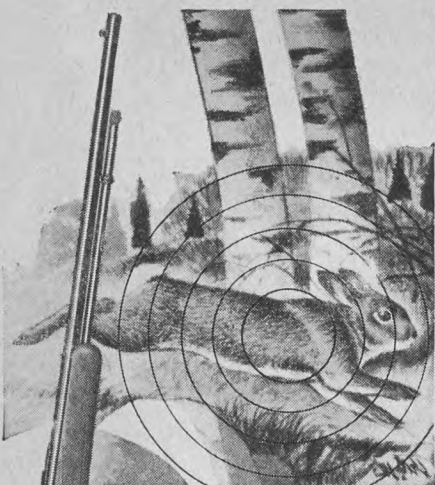
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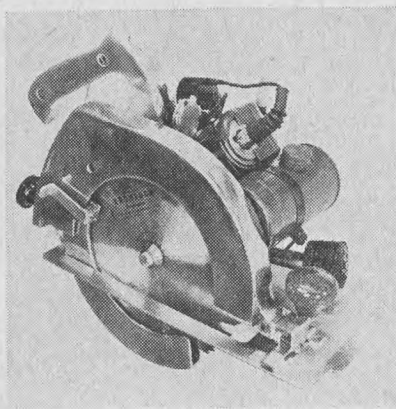
Space Heater

Here is a portable, oil-fired heater for temporary heating and drying in workshops, storage sheds, barns, or brooders, and to preheat machinery and equipment for quick starting. Its low-pressure, rotary burner provides about 0.75 gallon fuel consumption per hour, permitting the heater to operate for 13 continuous hours at low fire. The heater weighs 42 lb. without fuel, and can operate where there is standard electric voltage. (Thor Power Tool Co.) (353) ✓



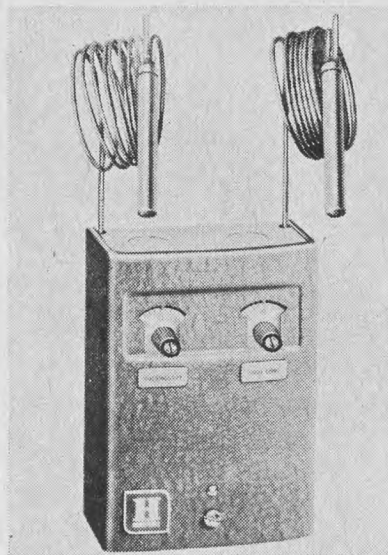
Gasoline Hand Saw

This is claimed to be the world's first portable circular saw that is cordless and doesn't need electricity. It has a 3/4 h.p. engine that will work an 8-hour day under load on 1 gallon of gas. Net weight is 11 lb. It has a telescoping blade guard, depth and level adjustments, and a stop button, and is sold with 8 in. combination blade. (W. A. Akhurst Machinery Co.) (354) ✓



Crop Drying Control

A new dual device controls the temperature of a drying crop and provides an emergency guard against a ruinous rise in heat. It has two sensing elements on the ends of 7 1/2 ft. coils: one is a thermostat to maintain the burner temperature selected, the other is a high-limit control which automatically shuts down the whole system if a failure prevents the thermostat from shutting down the burner. The temperature range is 40° to 180°F. In a typical installation, the case is mounted on the outside of a barn. (Honeywell Controls Ltd.) (355) ✓



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A line of insulated security boxes and wall safes, designed for the home, is useful protection for important records and documents against fire. Material needing such protection includes insurance policies, mortgage papers, tax records and receipts, certificates, bonds, property deeds, wills, and personal records that are difficult or impossible to replace. These protectors are certified by the Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada to preserve contents through a 1-hour fire test with heat exposure up to 1700°F. (Mosler-Taylor) (356) ✓



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*Eight-inch bear tracks
pushed a boy into manhood*

Johnny Get Your Gun

by **ANDY RUSSELL**

Illustrated by **CLARENCE TILLENIUS**



JOHNNY ST. CLOUD checked his horse on the rim of the coulee bank to look hopefully down into the bottom, but there were only the snowdraped willows and aspens bowing dejectedly under their loads of the sticky white stuff. When he had started his search for the missing heifer at first light that morning, he had been sitting as tall in the saddle as thirteen years would let him, his shoulders squared with the weight of responsibility. Now, after two hours of ramming breakfastless through every snow-choked brush patch in the big calving pasture, he drooped in the oversize yellow riding slicker with worry pulling down the corners of his mouth. Snow had drifted in under the rim of his battered hat over the collar of his raincoat, and he jerked his shoulders, as an icy trickle slid down his back.

The last order his father had given before he left was, "Keep an eye on those purebred heifers. Some of them will calve out before we get back. If there's any trouble, Tom will know what to do."

Then his mother, looking as beautiful as a princess out of a storybook and smelling of flowers, leaned down from the buggy seat to kiss him on the cheek.

"Be careful, Johnny," she smiled.

With a jaunty wave, his father had spun the team of matched bays out of the yard onto the road at a spanking trot toward the rising sun with little flags of dust flying out from the buggy wheels. That had been a week ago and they weren't due back for two days yet, from their semi-annual trip to the city of Calgary 150 miles away. Now Johnny was wishing they were home.



The grizzly had circled and Johnny in his intentness had not noticed. Now the tables were turned, and the pursued was the pursuer.

TROUBLE they had had and Tom had known what to do about it — some of it anyway. Tom May was the ranch's only hired hand, and had been with the St. Clouds ever since Johnny could remember — ever since they had trailed into Alberta from Wyoming ten years before. Tough and strong as whang leather, he was Johnny's idea of the best cowboy in the country, next to his father, and he yearned for the day when he could throw a rope and ride a rough bronc with the same ease. Tom seemed to be able to look at a cow and tell what she was thinking.

The day after his folks had left, Johnny found one of the young Shorthorn heifers hidden in the brush in trouble trying to have a calf backwards. He and Tom drove her into the corral, where Tom roped her and snubbed her up short to a post. Then, working with amazing gentleness and strength, he had pushed the calf back, turned it around and delivered it alive.

A couple of days later, they were cutting a steer out of the calving pasture. Tom was running his horse along a side hill, when it stepped in a hole and went down rolling on his foot. Now they likely had trouble again, and Tom couldn't do much to help, for he was crippling around the house nursing a wrenched ankle swelled as big

as a five pound lard pail. To make matters worse, this late spring blizzard had blown in the previous afternoon, and when Johnny had ridden out before dark to check the cows, the heifer was missing. He had looked for her till it got too dark to see, and wanted to continue the search with a lantern, but Tom had forbidden it.

It would have to be one of his Dad's prized Shorthorns, the boy reflected bitterly, and she would have to hide somewhere to have her calf.

"Stupid fool cow!" he muttered aloud with huge disgust. Then, giving vent to his frustration, he amended the opinion by stating, "Darn miserable stupid fool cow!", and somehow felt better.

The buckskin cocked a questioning ear at him and checked his head against the bit. He wanted to head for the warm barn and a manger full of hay but Johnny discouraged his notions by booting him in the ribs and heading him down over the rim of the coulee. The horse set his feet cannily against the slippery slope, sliding straight down on his haunches to the bottom, where he picked his way gingerly through the willows.

Back and forth they swung, working out every square yard of cover up the narrow bottom of the big draw toward the north fence. They had hunted through most of the willows and were within sight of the four strands of barbed wire,



when the buckskin suddenly stopped, threw up his head and snorted softly. Johnny urged him ahead, but the horse was queerly reluctant. Then half a dozen magpies flew up out of a willow thicket twenty yards in front and Johnny's heart fell. There was trouble sure enough or these scavengers wouldn't be hanging around. Maybe the heifer was even dead.

Swinging down, the boy quickly tied the horse to a convenient aspen and went into the willows on foot to stop and stand rooted in open-mouthed, wide-eyed astonishment at the horror of what had been a sleek 2-year-old heifer. The torn and scattered carcass lay in the middle of a flattened-out place on a bloody patch of snow. Something had hit her in the face almost tearing her nose off and there was a great ragged chunk torn from the top of her shoulders. Her belly was ripped wide open with her torn insides strewn on the snow. Another great chunk was gone from her haunches.

Johnny's eyes dropped to see a big clawed track in the snow a foot from his boot toes. Grizzly! Quickly his

head swivelled to search the surrounding bush half expecting to see the big bear, but there was nothing.

He leaned down to examine the track, sucking in his breath at the size of it. He had seen grizzly tracks before, when riding in the mountains with his father, but none like this. It was a full eight inches across with long claw marks cutting another three inches ahead of the toe indents. The bear had just gone, for there was very little snow in the bottom of the tracks.

Grizzly bears often wandered down out of the Rockies a few miles to the west onto the ranch, but only the odd one killed cattle. When this happened the offender was hunted down by his father and Tom and such an event was always a source of keen excitement for the boy. The last time a grizzly had raided their herd, he had begged to be taken on the hunt, but his father had grinned and shaken his head, promising him he could come when he had grown some and learned to shoot. That was three years ago.

As the youngster went back to his horse to climb up in the saddle and

head for home, a fine feeling of excitement warmed him. A man had to look after things, he told himself. He could shoot, couldn't he?

For two years, he had practised and hunted steadily with his little .22, until any ground squirrel reckless enough to stick its head out of a den within fifty yards was in grave danger. He had even fired his father's big '86 model Winchester .45-90 a couple of times, and recalled the incident with satisfaction.

He would never forget the first thrill of feeding one of the long, heavy snubnosed cartridges into the gleaming barrel, as Tom and his father stood by watching quietly. Placing the barrel across a padded rest, he snuggled the shiny Circassian walnut stock into the hollow of his shoulder, as he had been taught to do, and lined up the sights on the bull's eye nailed to a stump a hundred yards away. When he gently squeezed the trigger, the booming recoil of the big rifle had almost kicked him out from under his hat, but the bullet had struck just three inches over center in the bull. His second shot had been higher, but

still in the black. He had wanted to try a third, but his father had intervened.

"Time to stop when you're on top," he said with a smile. "She's a bit too big for you yet. You might start flinching and that can spoil a good shot quicker than anything." Then he added something Johnny had not forgotten. "Some day I'm going to give you this rifle, but you'll have to grow a little more."

Well, he'd grown, hadn't he? Even his mother said he was big for his age. But as his horse slid to a stop in front of the barn door, Johnny mentally braced himself for Tom's sure opposition to his taking the rifle to hunt the grizzly. Leading the buckskin into his stall, he loosened the cinches and forked down some hay from the loft for him. Purposefully squaring his jaw, he shed the slicker and headed for the house.

WHEN he opened the door into the kitchen, the rich appetizing smell of brewing coffee blending with those of frying ham and eggs struck him like a blow, reminding him he was ravenously hungry. Tom was standing with his lean frame propped on a crude crutch by the stove tending the frying pan.

"You find her?" he asked.

"She's dead," Johnny told him, trying to be offhand about it. "Grizzly got her."

Momentarily Tom forgot about his injury, tried to turn, grimaced as pain stabbed his ankle and almost sat down on the floor.

"The hell yuh say!" he blurted. "You wouldn't be funnin' me, would yuh, kid?"

"Grizzly sure enough killed her!" Johnny assured him. "Tore up somethin' awful. I seen his big tracks — bigger'n anythin' I ever seen." Then he added, "Man, I'm hungry!"

As he attacked the savory food, he told about his morning's adventure between mouthfuls, and when he finally sat back satisfactorily stuffed, Tom was sitting by the table with his injured foot stretched straight out in front of him, morosely rolling a smoke.

"Now ain't this a fine passel of frog fur!" he complained. "Snowin' like winter in May! A grizzly killin' in the calvin' pasture! Me packin' a crippled hind foot and yore Dad away!" Then he asked with certain irony, "Yuh got any more good news, kid?"

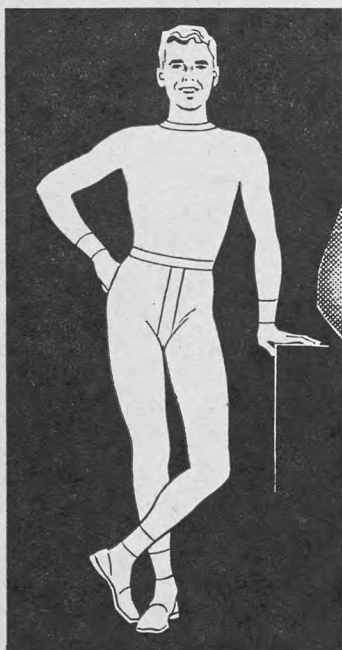
Taking a long breath, the boy said, "I'm goin' after him, Tom. A man's gotta look after things. I bet I can get him. You know I can shoot and I can handle the big gun plenty good."

"Now hold on, kid! Just a minute!" Tom interrupted quickly. "You want yore Dad to fire me? No dice! Good gosh kid! Yuh just don't go around dustin' off grizzlies like shootin' partridge. Yuh ain't never stood up to anythin' bigger 'n a coyote." Then he added with finality, "We'll wait for yore Dad to get back and take care of him."

JOHNNY tried to argue, but Tom was adamant in his refusal and the fires of excitement and determination began to die down, for he could see there was no hope short of sneaking away and he wouldn't

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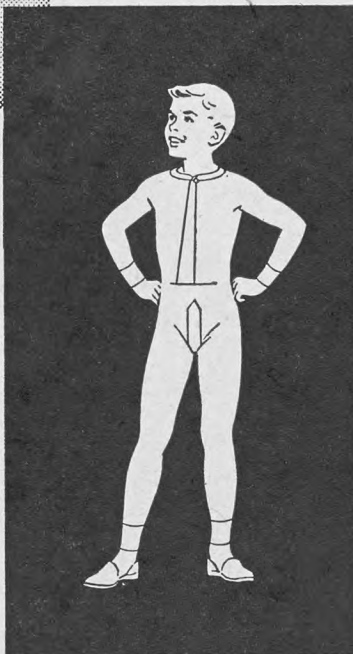
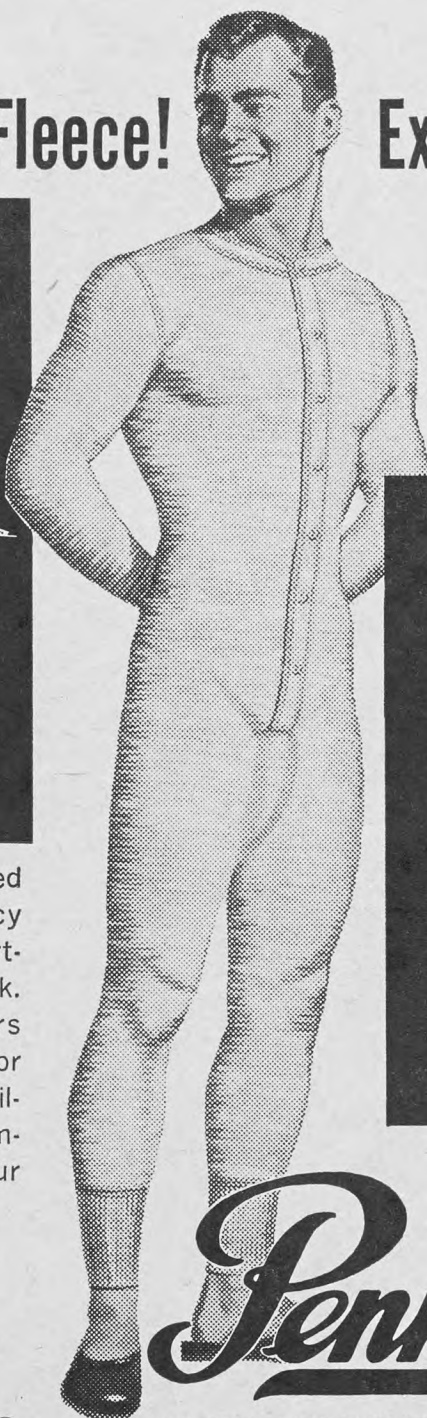
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do that. Disconsolately, he slumped in his chair looking out the kitchen window at a cheerless landscape.

A crow flapped by, heading across the creek behind the house toward a line of snow-draped cottonwoods, where he lit on top of a dry snag. Johnny eyed him disinterestedly, as the bird shook out his feathers against the cold. Too far for the .22 he knew, for he had tried to drop crows off that snag before. It was exactly 125 yards to that tree, for he had paced it. Just right for the Winchester. The thought lingered and an idea began to flower in the boy's mind and started the springs of hope flowing.

With a little pulse of excitement beating in his throat he remarked casually to Tom. "See that crow sittin' across the creek?"

Grasping the chance to get the subject off bear hunting, Tom nibbled the bait, by sliding his chair around for a look.

"Yeah. Fool bird ought to have stayed south. What about him?"

"Betcha I can hit him."

"Yore gittin' quite a brag. What yuh got to bet? You'll give that little pea-shooter a sore throat tryin' to shoot it that far!"

"Betcha I can hit him with the Winchester."

"Now hold yore hosses! Who said yuh could shoot the big gun? Yore Dad'll have yore hide!"

Johnny grinned at him. "What's the matter? You backin' down? I'll take my chances if you will."

Tom sat studying the boy and saw gray eyes mocking him. Might as well let the little rooster try, he thought. Better than arguing about grizzly hunting. "Yore Dad would be pushin' his luck tryin' that shot himself! What yuh got to lose?"

Johnny turned to study the crow, stilling the pounding of excitement, before he dared answer. "If I miss you get your saddle cleaned and oiled. If I hit him, I go after the grizzly."

Taken completely by surprise, Tom roared furiously, "I told yuh! No grizzly huntin'!"

"No need to get mad," soothed Johnny. "You just said I couldn't hit him. Don't you want your saddle all cleaned and oiled?" Then he prodded a weak spot. "I didn't think you'd ever back away from a good bet."

Tom glared. The gray eyes were mocking him again. "All right, go ahead," he said, suddenly quiet, "if you want to spend a whole day workin' on my saddle."

IN a twinkling, the boy was reaching the rifle down off its pegs beside the fireplace in the big front room, to carry it along with a full box of cartridges back into the kitchen. Leaning the rifle carefully in a corner, he slowly slid up the back window about six inches and moved a chair into position for a seat. Picking up the rifle again, he slid a cartridge into the loading gate, sat down and slowly poked the long barrel out the window. With a smooth motion of the well-oiled action and a familiarity born of cleaning and oiling the gun countless times, he loaded the

chamber and glanced down the barrel at the crow.

One hundred and twenty-five yards it was and he remembered his father saying the rifle was sighted to hit center at that range. The knowledge and the solid cold feel of the weapon poured confidence into him. The bright gold bead of the front sight settled into the notch of the rear buckhorn as clear and sharp as crystal.

The storm had lifted and the crow was a motionless black silhouette against the lead colored sky, as the sights slid up the snag toward him. The boy took a long breath, let it out, took another and let go half of it; just like he'd been taught. The crow was sitting on top of the gold bead now. Johnny edged it up, ever so little, held it and gently squeezed the trigger.

The blasting recoil rocked him back in the chair so he couldn't see for a moment. When he pulled his head back up to look over the window sill, the crow was gone, but the sight of a black cloud of feathers drifting down through the tree branches brought a jubilant yell from his throat.

TOM sat transfixed with silent surprise, as he stared in disbelief. But then he turned to bark, "Good gosh kid! Yuh just can't go! If yuh got in trouble, yore folks would never forgive me! Yuh can't go! I'll give you that fancy pair of Californy spurs to square it!"

Ordinarily such an offer would have been snapped up in a moment, for Johnny had long admired those spurs, but now he did not even consider it.

Open rebellion was close to the surface, as he stated flatly, "I won fair and square. You know I did. I'm goin' after that bear!" Then he added with a certain finality, "A man don't never welch on a bet!"

Tom was taken aback, for these last words had the ring of an echo, which indeed they were. He gave in, shaking his head in resignation.

"I been suckered into this deal," he complained, "just like a wet-behind-the-ears greenhorn! I oughta knowed better." Then he brightened considerably. "Like as not yuh won't see him anyway. But listen to me, kid. If yuh do, go for his shoulders. Break down his runnin' gear and there ain't a bear livin' can make a fight. And don't let the size of him spook yuh. If yuh shoot like yuh did at that crow, he's dead meat."

"I'll be careful, Tom," the boy assured him, as he shrugged into his jacket. "If I see him, I'll do just like you say. Darned bear kills a cow in the calvin' pasture, a man's sure gotta do somethin' about it!"

What a man had to do was small comfort to the worried Tom, as he quickly put up some lunch; but he said nothing more till the boy shot out the door heading for the barn.

Leaning on his crutch, he watched the boy go with little grin wrinkles creasing the corners of his mouth. "Dog-gone little rooster!" he muttered softly.

It had stopped snowing, but the sky was still gray though specks of blue showed here and there over the

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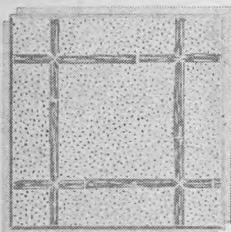
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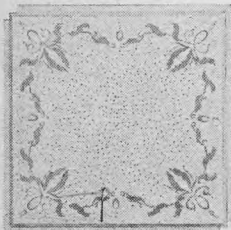




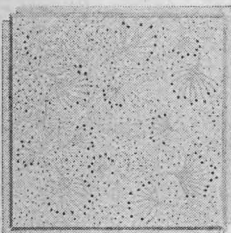
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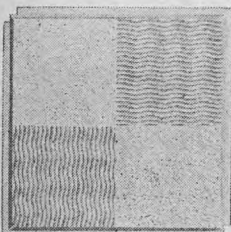
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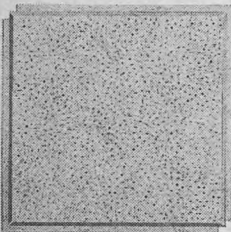
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hills to the west, by the time Johnny stood a few yards upwind from the kill studying the tracks of the grizzly. The mixture of excitement and anticipation known only to the young tingled through every inch of his frame, pure as the waters of a mountain spring.

The weight of the big Winchester laying across his arm lent him a mighty confidence and a certain measure of comfort against the loneliness. He was on his own—alone in the valley with a killer bear, and the knowledge made his heart hammer beneath his ribs, as he slowly began to follow the tracks.

At first they led him up the big coulee through scattered patches of brush, where he could see ahead. But a mile up the twisting cut through the hills, he met the first problem of his stalk on the edge of a willow-filled pocket several acres in extent. The tracks led straight into it following a dark tunnel, where the grizzly's passage had dislodged the snow from the thick overhanging new-leaved branches. The cover was as thick as the hair on a dog and the look of it made the boy pause, for he knew something of the danger lurking in such a place.

He considered circling, but the wind was wrong and he was wise enough to know the loss of advantage in giving his presence away. He felt the first real clammy touch of uncertainty, wishing his father was here to show him what to do; but then his pride welled up to set his jaw.

Cocking the rifle and pushing the muzzle ahead of him, he began to trail again. Inside the cover of the thicket, it was even worse than he expected, for in many places he could not see three lengths of his gun in any direction, but here his size was an advantage. Fairly tiptoeing, he edged along cautiously, his nerves wound up like clock springs, stopping often to look and listen. In the middle of the patch, a big overhanging willow hung down over the tracks blocking his view ahead completely.

He bent to look under it, then searched all around for a way to circle it, but the snow-hung growth was an impenetrable wall. A lump of wet snow slid off a tired willow behind him to land with a sudden sodden thump. It made him jump and brought goose pimples out on his skin. Taking a long breath, he bent double to squeeze his way under the willow, when a little dry twig caught his jacket collar to snap with a noise like a pistol shot in his ears. Instantly there was a great whooshing snort close ahead, followed by a terrifying shaking and smashing of brush, that shot him several feet back along the trail like a monkey on a string. Frozen and wide-eyed with rifle half raised, he heard another snort followed by more crashing that faded out to die away in the distance.

JOHNNY shook from his head to his heels like an aspen in the wind. His knees were like water, and it was a while before he dared to let the cocked rifle hammer down. But then the knowledge that the grizzly had run from him, buoyed

him up to lead him on the trail once more. Fifty feet beyond the leaning willow, he found the grizzly's bed and the tracks leading away from it in long plunges.

Farther up the valley, the tracks slowed to a walk again. The boy had regained his confidence, as he intently searched the little open meadows for sight of the bear, but it had gone straight on, following to one side of the stream bed winding down the valley. He came to a place where the grizzly had stopped to tear up a big rotted cottonwood stump and scatter the punky fragments on the snow. Excitement began building up as he followed through open timber, where the meandering sign told him the big animal was going slowly.

Then the trail came out at the end of a long narrow meadow. Johnny stopped at the edge of the trees to look ahead, but it was empty except for the ragged furrow of the bear tracks cutting the snow. His eyes followed it clear to the timber at the other end two hundred yards away, when his heart suddenly jumped in his throat. Something was moving up there in the aspens—something big. Then the grizzly appeared in an open space between two big trees, but before the boy had time to raise the rifle, the bear slipped out of sight going at an ambling walk, the long silvery fur rippling over his shoulders, like ripe grass in a breeze. Again Johnny heard his heart pounding. Once more his knees trembled, but this time from the sheer thrill of seeing his quarry.

The instinct of a born hunter moved him back into the screening woods, where he circled the edge of the meadow to cut the big tracks at the far end. He stood there, alert as a pointer dog with a nose full of bird smell, looking and listening. Somewhere off in the trees, a woodpecker drum rolled his signal on a dead snag—the only sound breaking the stillness of the forest. Then the boy was on the move again, drawn irresistibly along the trail.

Now the bear was heading through a heavily timbered bench, where the white barked aspens were free of undergrowth and spaced so the boy could see as far as he could throw a snowball in every direction. Moment by moment, he expected to spot the big animal again. He moved with extreme caution, rifle at the ready, determined not to be caught at a disadvantage.

Time after time he stopped to minutely inspect some dark object,



but it always turned out to be a stump or the black rough bark at the foot of a tree. Sometimes he cunningly left the trail to take advantage of more open going before swinging back onto it again. His concentration was as keen as the edge of a hunting knife.

Then the tracks dipped into a little hollow above the low bank of the water course to join another heavy trail showing in the snow. Johnny gasped, for it was the trail of another grizzly. To his amazement, fresh boot tracks showed on top of it bringing a hot flood of chagrin and anger at the intrusion, for he thought he was alone in the valley. But then he looked closer and recognized them for his own. The grizzly had circled in the timbered bench, and in his intentness he had not noticed. Now the tables were turned and the hunter was the hunted.

A COLD chill of apprehension touched the boy between the shoulder blades, standing rooted and wishing he was somewhere far away from this place. He thought of his father once more and wondered what he would do in a spot like this. But then he realized no bear living could lead his father around a circle without him knowing it. This was a greenhorn trick! His apprehension turned to anger.

"Fool around with a man will you!" he muttered. "I'll show you a thing or two!"

Following a sudden impulse, he

swung to back trail around the circle. Momentarily expecting to meet the grizzly coming down his tracks with his nose to the ground like a hound trailing a rabbit, the boy shuffled along grimly, his mouth set in hard against his teeth. But nothing happened and when he was almost back to the creek again, there were the tracks breaking off up the valley at a run.

Again the tracks lead him up and up, through parks and stringers of timber. The boy followed fast, determined and eager to catch up. At this higher elevation the snow came almost to his knees. It tired him, but he kept doggedly on. The valley began to narrow. Steep timber-covered slopes reached down almost to the creek on both sides, where the little stream wound through little open bars flanked by thickets of short willows. The bear was following along the slope to one side and again the tracks slowed to a walk.

Then, at the rim of a steep-sided draw dropping off the side of the hill, the boy stopped to study the brush-filled place carefully. Here and there he was able to see signs of the bear's trail, where it had knocked snow from low bushes. It had gone straight across and there was no sign of him on the far edge amongst the trees, so Johnny slid down into the bottom. It was a stiff scramble up the other side, but he managed it, hauling himself up by hanging onto the brush and holding the rifle in one hand. When he reached the top he stopped to lean

against a tree gasping for breath. Suddenly the rifle weighed like lead, while the snow seemed like so much clinging mud.

He was bone tired, tasting for the first time the bitterness of possible defeat as he eyed a stretch of bad going through a patch of dead fall timber in front of him. His shoulders sagged as he swung his head to let his eyes rove. Across the valley, he could see the slopes dipped less steeply and there was better going through open timber. Why not cross? Maybe he would see the grizzly somewhere up along the creek.

The prospect gave him heart and he climbed down to a belt of willows along the stream, pushed through and angled up along the opposite side. Now he was traveling slowly, putting one foot ahead of the other, stubbornly pushed by a refusal to be beaten. Picking the easiest way, avoiding the thickets and using the natural contours of the hillside, he slogged along, the rifle cradled in his arms, losing all feeling for the passage of time or distance. Somewhere ahead of him was the grizzly. The thought prodded him relentlessly foot after foot, yard after yard, with the tiredness dragging at his legs at every step.

Even stepping over a downed log became a problem to be considered. He came to one and wearily lifted his foot to step up on it, when the muscles of his thigh suddenly knotted up to drop him in a heap in the snow. Gasping between

clenched teeth to stifle a tortured cry, he clutched frantically at the cramped leg, the rifle forgotten beside him. The pain was terrific; searing and building up till a thin, high animal squeal escaped through his bared teeth. Writhing, he fought it until the sweat burst from his skin, but it stayed till he wished he could roll over and die and have it over with.

ALMOST as suddenly as it came, a cramp left him and the boy flattened out, afraid to move, the breath heaving out of his chest in choking gasps and the tears streaming down his face. Disappointed, beaten and feeling sorry for himself, he lay on his back looking up at the sky. It was blue again with the sun streaming warmly down from between scattered clouds to the west. It was late afternoon.

Finally he sat up to notice the rifle butt showing in the snow, and picked it up to carefully rub it dry with his handkerchief. He opened the breech, extracted the cartridge to blow the snow out of the barrel and laid the rifle across his knees. Reaching into his jacket pocket, he took out his lunch and began to eat. The food revived him and he began to take notice of his surroundings.

A few feet away a snow-covered bar lay along the creek. Beyond it another steep open draw dropped off the hill flanked by timber on both sides.

Carefully he looked up every yard of its length searching for some sign of the bear's tracks but nothing had

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disturbed the snow. Maybe the bear had climbed out of the valley or perhaps he had circled back again; but it was just possible the grizzly was out of sight not very far away. If so, this was a good spot to watch. Once more a little pulse of excitement stirred.

After a while the snow began to feel decidedly cold and wet under the seat of his pants, so he stood up. Noticing some dry grass showing from under the log beside him, he rolled it over and sat down again, comfortable under the warm sun. Minutes dragged by flagging his hope and patience till there seemed no point in waiting longer.

To pass the time, he lifted the rifle cradling his elbows on his knees, as he aimed at various marks show-

ing along the draw to let off imaginary shots. A hundred yards up one side close to the timber, a big tree had fallen during the winter and dirt still clung to the roots in black contrast to the snow. Carefully Johnny aimed at it, imagining it was the grizzly.

THEN like magic, a great burly form shambled out into the open just beyond the stump to come to a stop, his big nose swiveling into the wind. For a long moment, the boy was completely paralyzed with astonishment, utterly unable to believe what he was seeing.

The bear moved again to break the spell, as he headed down into the bottom of the draw. Johnny's thumb reached to pull back the

hammer to full cock, as he swung the sights onto a rolling shoulder and touched off the trigger. There was the dry metallic click of an empty gun. As the bear went on, the boy stared at him blankly for a moment, before he realized he had failed to reload after drying it off. With a quick flip of his wrist, he slid cartridge into the breech, just as the grizzly headed up out of the bottom of the draw.

The gold bead was weaving now, as he swung it back to find the rippling mantle of silvery fur draped over the big shoulder. It swung too far ahead, drifted away back and then hovered true. But just as he was putting the last ounce of pressure on the trigger, the bear turned quartering away as the rifle bucked

and roared. There was a distinct meaty plop of a bullet striking flesh, followed by a tearing savage bawl, as the grizzly slid tail first back into the draw, looking like a big surprised dog that had unexpectedly found his hind legs kicked from under him.

The boy saw him turn his head to bite at his hip, rolling clear over in a somersault to come up sitting with front legs propped, as he avalanched straight down roaring like nothing on earth. Again and again the big Winchester bellowed an answer, but each time the bear dropped under the sights and the bullets struck harmlessly over him. Johnny didn't have time to be frightened. He saw the grizzly coming with a strange sense of detachment—a picture of wild action etched with such clarity of detail to seem almost slow motion. Then the bear tobogganed into the willows in front of him, and crashed through to roll into the creek.

As Johnny worked the lever of the rifle, the grizzly saw him for the first time, and the boy found himself looking into an open fang-filled mouth and a pair of blazing eyes. Shoot for the shoulder! Break him down! At twenty feet he could hardly miss. The big bullet slammed home knocking the grizzly flat. But instantly he was rolling up on his feet again with a great roar.

Again the boy fired for the near shoulder. Once more the bear went down as though suddenly pushed by a giant hand. Unbelievably, he came back onto his belly swinging his great head, as the boy desperately worked rifle action to reload. But there was only a sickening click—the rifle was empty.

Again and again the bear roared in maniacal rage, as the boy pawed desperately for more cartridges, but the big animal was thwarted by broken bones in both shoulders and a hip refusing to mind his bidding. The rifle spoke once more and then, with a great long choking moan, the big head dropped and there was a great quiet.

FOR a while the boy just stood rooted and staring as he held the smoking rifle, unable to believe what he saw. Reaction came and he began to shake from head to heels, his teeth chattering like dry bones shaken in a bag. Weakly he sat down, sweat running off him in streams and heaving for wind.

Finally a little calmness crept in to stem the helpless trembling. He got up to approach the grizzly, cocked rifle ready for the slightest move. But the great form, slumped in a tired looking heap, did not stir. Then, and only then, did the boy fully realize what he had done.

Quietly — almost reverently, he reached down to stroke and ruffle the glossy fur over the mighty shoulders and tug the wide-set ears. Man, but he was big! What would Tom say, when he saw this rug! What would his father and mother say! He could hardly wait. It was sure going to be some job of skinning. It would be long after dark before he got home; Tom would be having fits—six for a dozen. But it couldn't be helped—a man had a job to do, he better stick to it till it was done.



SECOND NATURE—TO A BEE!



To help you run your farm on a profitable, business-like basis, ask for a free copy of the Royal Bank Farmer's Account Book at your local 'Royal' branch.

With bees, saving is instinctive. With a boy it's different. He has to be taught. Although you can't live his life for him, you *can* guide him towards a successful future by teaching him *early* the value of thrift—of building up a reserve of ready money in the bank—a reserve that's safe and quickly available.

At the 'Royal', there's always a special welcome for the farmer's son. Encourage *your* boy to open his own Royal Bank Savings Account, today.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Home and Family

The Country Guide's magazine for rural women

A WINNING WOMAN

by GWEN LESLIE

In The Community

ELLEN McLEAN is a farm wife and mother of three pre-school youngsters. The role she plays in her community won her another title this past summer, when she was chosen Pictou County Woman of the Year. Mrs. McLean is the first recipient of this award which was presented at the Festival of the Tartans in New Glasgow, N.S.

John McLean, Ellen's husband, is the fifth generation of his family to farm the land on which the young couple live. Although Ellen was a stranger to farm life when she came to Stonyway Farms near Eureka, N.S., as a bride 8 years ago, she wholeheartedly adopted her farm woman's role.

"The winning of this award was much more than a personal satisfaction," she declares. "I think we were all proud that it was given to a rural woman."

If I understood her correctly, her "we" embraced the members of the Springville-Island Women's Institute who nominated and sponsored her as a candidate "woman of the year."

Of the many phases of community activity Ellen takes part in, she says "the WI has gripped me the most completely. I'm sold on what it can do for us as women."

Mrs. McLean married into a family long active in community service. She actively supports her husband in upholding this tradition. She is treasurer of the Zion Presbyterian Church in Eureka, which the family attends. She is secretary to the Hopewell District Federation of Agriculture. Ellen served as the Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture representative on the hospital planning commission.

Currently she is a director of the Springville-Island WI and convener of the Scholarship Committee for East Pictou District. She's also first vice-president on the provincial executive and Junior Board Member for Nova Scotia in FWIC. In recent years, she has served as United Nations convener and convener of Legislation and Citizenship for the provincial executive; and has convened Citizenship and Education for FWIC, serving as their representative to the Canadian Conference on Education, the Indian-Eskimo Association, and the Canadian Citizenship Council, which appointed her to their board of consultants. She is presently serving the N.S. WI on the provisional executive of the Centenary Council which is planning for Canada's hundredth birthday.

Ellen McLean's enthusiasm, willingness and discerning judgment proclaim her a winning woman and a source of pride to countrywomen. ✓



Ellen McLean, her award, and a 4-generation-old family spinning wheel. [Guide photos]

In The Home

A MINISTER'S daughter, Ellen McLean's own childhood was spent in Winnipeg, in a small Alberta village and in Montreal. She and her husband graduated from McGill University the same day; but they hadn't met then. Following graduation, Ellen applied for a job in her field, library science, with the International Labor Office in Montreal. Soon after she was asked if she would be interested in a transfer to the Geneva office in Switzerland.

"Would I be interested?" remembers Mrs. McLean. "What a question!"

The other ILO staff members in Geneva were Swiss, so Ellen spoke French most of the time. Working with them and visiting their homes gave her an insight into another country's way of life. Ellen looks back on her 3 years abroad as a wonderful experience. But Canada was her home and it was here she wanted to build her life.

The McLeans met aboard ship. John was returning home from a year as a Nuffield Scholarship winner. "We decided then," says Ellen, "but to prove that shipboard romances can last, we waited 2 years to marry."

Ellen McLean brought conviction to her new life. Now she knows her decision was the right one. She wanted a life rooted in the country of her birth and says: "One of the wonderful things about living here in Nova Scotia is the close community ties."

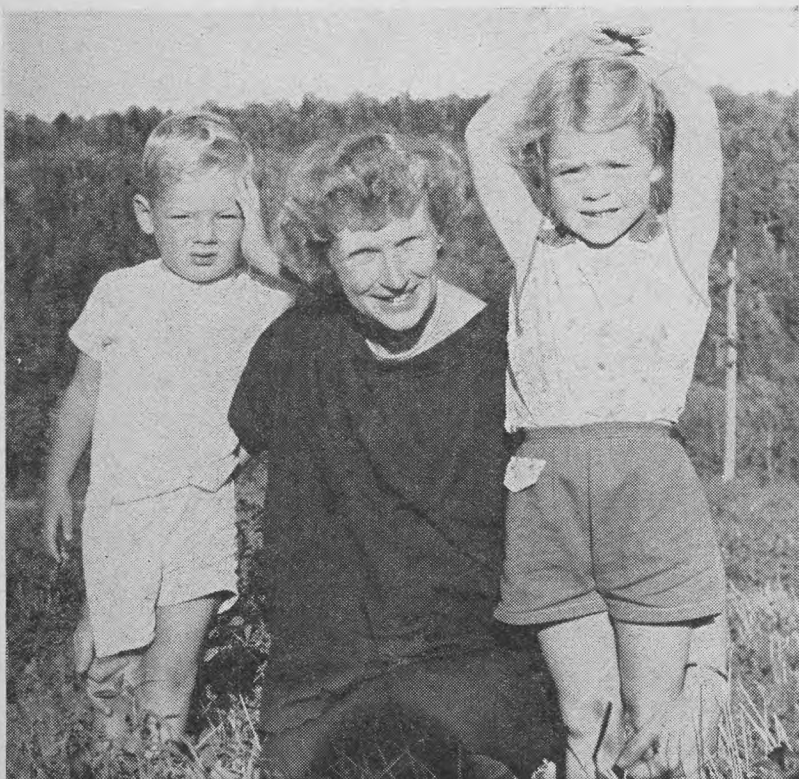
Some of these ties are of a business nature. With several farming neighbors, John pools equipment and labor. They have formed a threshing mill and when the crew works at the McLean farm, Ellen feeds 10 to 12 men. When silage is made in June, there are an extra 8 or 9 at the McLean table. Their own hired man eats dinner and supper with them year-round.

"I seem to do an enormous amount of baking," Ellen told me as she buttered a plateful of John's favorite oatcakes. She also bakes the bread supply and finds time to sew. In summer she gardens. And, of course, there are the children—Elspeth, 4, Neil, 3, and baby Malcolm born October 2.

Ellen and John have worked hard remodeling their historic farmstead, which was built in 1834. She is particularly proud of the kitchen cupboards which they made from a pine tree cut from the farm woodlot. The house wasn't wired for electricity upstairs, nor for wall plugs, so they had this done and plumbing installed. Ellen has gotten over her shyness in reproving city friends for their wasteful water habits, and admits to hounding them for taps left running. While the McLeans haven't had to haul water, they do conserve it.

"I found some things hard to accept at first," Ellen says. "The long-term approach and planning, and the long wait to see the effect of your efforts and the changes you have made. But John is not a complainer and I can't be either," she concluded.

"I wouldn't have been able to take part as I have without John's support and that of his father and mother." This is Ellen's explanation for the outstanding contribution she has made in the farm community. ✓



Neil, 3, Ellen, and Elspeth McLean, 4, face an autumn afternoon sun.

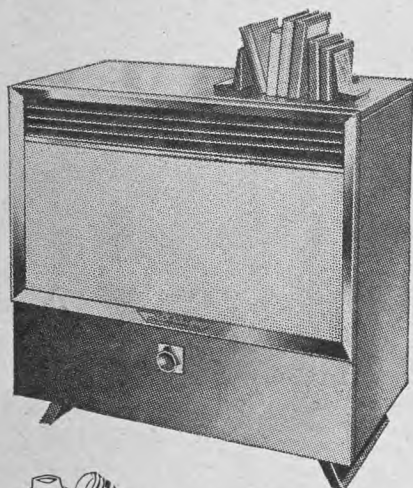


"What!

A space heater
without a fan?"

"That's right,
with the

CLARE
CONVECTIONAIRE
you don't need one."

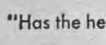


"How does the heat get out?"

"This unit is designed on the true convection principle. The heat flows naturally through these front louvers—right where you need it... at living level, not away up at the ceiling like those old-fashioned models. Do you have a space heater now?"



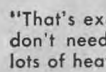
"Yes, and it does just that. Puts the heat everywhere but where we want it. And you should see the dirt on our ceiling."



"Has the heater ever let you down?"



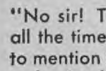
"It sure has! Every time there's a power breakdown we're uncomfortable."



"That's exactly what I mean—you don't need electricity, no fan but lots of heat."



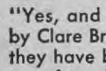
"It sure looks pretty nice. Does it get hot on the top?"



"No sir! The whole cabinet's cool all the time. Another feature I want to mention is the location of the controls. Look, how safe they are... away from the kiddies."



"And you say it's available for gas, propane or oil."



"Yes, and furthermore it's backed by Clare Brothers of Preston... and they have been in the heating business for a long time."

**CLARE BROTHERS
LIMITED**

PRESTON, ONTARIO

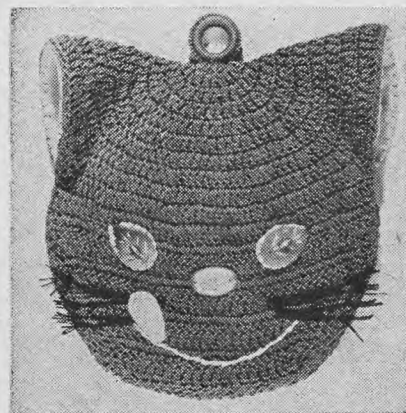
HANDICRAFTS



Crochet this stuffed panda from instruction Leaflet No. PC-5420, 10¢.



Leaflet No. S-5035, 10¢, tells how to make this saucy stuffed zebra.



Crochet this wide-eyed kitten pot-holder from Leaflet No. CS-928, 10¢.



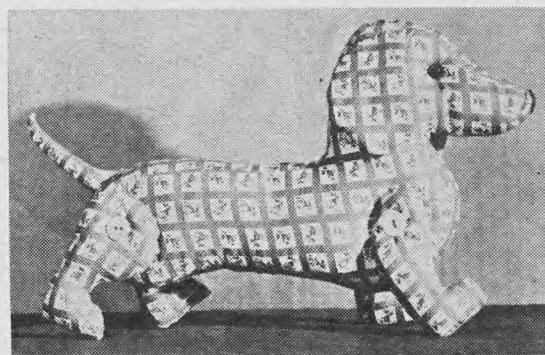
Embroidery and beads form the design to trim this compact and comb case set. Make them of felt from diagramed directions, Leaflet No. E-7728, 10¢.

Gift Novelties

For handicraft patterns pictured below please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.



A 4-page leaflet, No. C-S-529, 10¢, provides tracing diagrams for the appliques for these holiday aprons with instructions for crocheted edgings.



You can make this perky Dachshund pup following directions on Leaflet No. E-251, 10¢. Drawings are given for tracing a cutting pattern.

These felt moccasins in a medium size may be made from instructions on Leaflet No. S-E-2829, 10¢. Tracing drawings are given.



Hero or villain, a cowboy puppet makes a hit. He's made of felt from instructions and cutting diagrams on Leaflet No. S-5105, 10¢.

Christmas Baking Tips

THIS month's In the Kitchen column is devoted to recipes for your Christmas baking. Here are some kitchen tips to follow in making and storing your fruit cakes.

Fruit Preparation. Small dried and glazed fruits are usually left whole. Larger fruits and nuts, such as candied cherries, pineapple, and walnuts should be chopped or cut up to allow an even distribution of fruit through the cake and to make easier the cutting of the ripened cake. To cut candied and dried fruits easily, first dip the scissors in flour or hot water. Combine the prepared fruit and nuts and dredge them with flour to prevent sticking together and dropping to the bottom of the cake.

Blanching Nuts. Blanching is done to remove the skin from smooth surfaced nuts. Pour boiling water over the nuts and let stand about 5 min. Drain the nuts and rinse in cold water. Slip off skins. If the blanched nuts are to be shredded or cut, do so while still warm. Cover and store blanched nuts in the refrigerator if they are not used immediately.

Pan Preparation. Fruit cake burns easily because of its high sugar content. Line pans smoothly with heavy paper or metal foil which will insulate the pan and prevent scorching. If you use paper, fit the pan with two or three layers of plain brown or heavy white paper. Thoroughly grease the top layer next to the batter.

Baking Fruit Cakes. Bake your cake in pan sizes called for in the recipe. Oven temperature and baking times vary according to the recipe. A heavily-fruited cake will retain a moist, rich texture if a shallow pan of water is placed in the bottom of the oven for the baking time. Replace water as it evaporates to maintain the water level. If the cake's top surface browns too quickly, cover lightly with a layer of heavy brown paper or metal foil. Baked cakes, when removed from the oven, should stand in the pan at least half an hour to cool and set before you invert them on racks.

Cake Decoration. If you choose an almond paste topping for your cake, you may make it at home or use one of the fine commercial pastes. Spread almond paste on a cold cake. Apply ornamental frosting in two layers, keeping the first layer quite thin. Fruits and nuts may be arranged on the second layer of ornamental frosting before it hardens. A glaze will give a shiny surface to an uniced cake. Corn syrup, heated to the boiling point and brushed over the cake, makes a simple glaze. Apply twice, arranging any desired decoration of fruit and nuts between glazings.

Storing Fruit Cakes. Fruit cakes and puddings improve in flavor and texture if allowed to ripen by storing in a cool place for several weeks. The natural moisture of the cake must be well sealed in. Wrap cakes securely in aluminum foil or moisture-proof transparent wrap and place in a metal container with tight-fitting lid.



a tradition to CHERISH ... your own Christmas baking with Five Roses Flour

Try these time-honoured recipes. They're as much a part of Christmas as holly and mistletoe. And they'll be extra-good because you made them yourself... with Five Roses Flour.

Prize Shortbread

- 1 cup butter
- 1/2 cup powdered sugar
- 1 egg yolk
- 1/8 tsp. nutmeg
- Five Roses Flour

Soften butter slightly, but do not allow it to become oily. Stir in sugar, nutmeg and egg yolk, using a wooden spoon. Add flour, a very little at a time, until mixture is too stiff to work with spoon. Turn onto floured board and knead lightly, drawing in flour all the time until the lump just **BEGINS TO CRACK**. Roll dough out about 1/4" thick, and cut into squares or rounds. Place on an ungreased cookie sheet and bake at 350°F. for 20 minutes or until delicately browned.

Cranberry Tarts

- 1 cup chopped dates
- 1/3 cup chopped nuts
- 1 1/2 cups cranberry sauce

Combine the dates and nuts with the cranberry sauce. Line your tart tins with flaky pastry made with Five Roses Flour and fill them with the date, nut and cranberry mixture. Arrange twisted strips of pastry across the tarts, lattice fashion, and bake in a hot oven until nicely browned. Serve plain or with whipped cream.

Light Christmas Cake

- 4 1/2 cups Five Roses Flour
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- 2 cups butter (1 lb.)
- 2 cups granulated sugar
- 9 eggs
- 3 cups bleached sultana raisins
- 4 cups mixed peel cut in strips
- 2 cups blanched and sliced almonds
- 1 1/2 cups glacé cherries cut in halves
- Grated rind and juice of one lemon

Line 10" fruit cake pan with 2 thicknesses of heavy paper. Grease well. Measure flour, stir in salt and baking powder. Combine fruits, nuts and lemon rind, dust with a little of measured flour. Cream butter until creamy and light; add sugar gradually, beating between additions. Add eggs, unbeaten, one at a time, beating each one in thoroughly before adding next. If mixture curdles, add a little measured flour, then continue to add eggs. Add dry ingredients gradually, beating between additions. Add lemon juice, fruits and nuts. Fill pan 3/4 full. Bake at 275° to 300°F. for 3 to 3 1/2 hours. Yield: Makes one 6 lb. cake or two 3 lb. cakes baked in 9" x 4" loaf pans.

For free folder of other special Christmas recipes, write to: Five Roses, Home Service Dept., Box 6089, Montreal.



NO SIFTING NECESSARY

FIVE ROSES FLOUR CANADA'S MOST RESPECTED NAME IN BAKING

Festive as the Holiday Season!



Magic Christmas Cake

- 2 cups seedless raisins
- 1 cup currants
- 1 1/2 cups separated seeded raisins
- 1 1/2 cups drained red maraschino or candied cherries (or a mixture of red cherries and green candied cherries)
- 1 cup almonds
- 1 cup cut-up pitted dates
- 1 1/2 cups slivered or chopped mixed candied peels and citron
- 1/2 cup cut-up candied pineapple or other candied fruits
- 1 tbsp. finely-chopped candied ginger
- 3 cups sifted pastry flour or 2 3/4 cups sifted hard-wheat flour
- 1 1/2 tps. Magic Baking Powder
- 3/4 tsp. salt
- 1 1/2 tps. ground cinnamon
- 1/2 tsp. grated nutmeg
- 1/2 tsp. ground ginger
- 1/4 tsp. ground mace
- 1/4 tsp. ground cloves
- 1 cup butter
- 1 1/4 cups lightly-packed brown sugar
- 6 eggs
- 1/4 cup molasses
- 1/3 cup cold strong coffee

Wash and dry the seedless raisins and currants. Wash and dry the seeded raisins, if necessary, and cut into halves. Cut cherries into halves. Blanch the almonds and cut into halves. Prepare the dates, peels and citron, candied pineapple or other fruits, and ginger.

Sift together 3 times, the flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt, cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger, mace and cloves; add prepared fruits and nuts, a few at a time, mixing until fruits are separated and coated with flour.

Cream the butter; gradually blend in the sugar. Add unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition; stir in molasses. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture alternately with coffee, combining thoroughly after each addition. Turn batter into a deep 8-inch square cake pan that has been lined with three layers of heavy paper and the top layer greased with butter; spread evenly.

Bake in a slow oven, 300°, 2 3/4 to 3 hours. Let cake stand in its pan on a cake cooler until cold. Store in a crock, or wrap in waxed paper and store in a tin.

A few days before cake is to be cut, top with almond paste and ornamental icing; just before cutting, cake may be decorated attractively.

A glorious Christmas Cake you'll be proud to serve . . . because you made it *yourself*! Here's tender fruit cake laden with sumptuous fruits, nuts and candied peel . . . every fine ingredient protected with Magic to give you a superb cake every time! Bake one for the family . . . and several for holiday gifts. It's easy when you make it with Magic!



Study Your Sewing Needs

DO your plans include a new sewing machine this year? If so, first assess the amount and kind of sewing you do. Then you are in a position to better determine the kind of machine that will most economically and efficiently serve your sewing needs.

For plain and occasional sewing, a straight-sewing machine is the logical buy. If you plan extensive use of such specialty sewing as decorative stitching and embroidery, seam finishing and button holes, you should perhaps consider the zigzag machine. However, you should decide whether or not you'll use the specialty features often enough to warrant the extra cost. You can fit most straight-sewing machines with the special attachments you need. However, if you do decide on a zigzag machine, look for one in which the needle swings both left and right for greater variety of decorative stitches.

A cabinet model with well-supported leaves and sturdy legs gives good sewing support and is ready for immediate use. A time saver, it offers comfort, sturdiness and convenience.

Limited space suggests a portable model. In this case your choice between lightweight and regular-head portables depends partly on how much bulky sewing or mending of heavy fabrics you may do and if you can lift it comfortably from floor to table.

Choose a machine that is easy to handle and operate, one that can be readily adjusted to your sewing needs. It should be easy to care for and keep in good running order.

Here are some suggestions to guide you:

1. Don't be afraid to question dealers and friends about the things you want to know.
 2. Take time to select the make and model of machine suited to your needs.
 3. If you select a cabinet model, do so on the basis of comfort and utility rather than decorative features.
 4. Sew long enough to satisfy yourself as to what the machine will do. You are likely to have it a long time.
 5. Operate the machine to determine that the knee control is not too far to the right and the needle position is not too far to the left for comfortable work.
 6. Upon delivery, be sure your machine sews as well as the demonstrator. Service adjustments are usually made only before the free service or guarantee period runs out.
 7. Learn to use and operate your machine correctly. Learn how to make proper adjustments in tension, stitch length, and presser foot control. Oil and grease it according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Most important of all, know your dealer. Check with others as to his service record and be sure you get a written guarantee or agreement from him as a properly accredited agent. ✓

*This farm wife's
concern for
her community
brought her
into the*



Jean Kallio is convinced that a few good books at home plus the extra reading materials available through community library services can be helpful to children and adults alike.

Battle for Books

by ELVA FLETCHER

NOVEMBER means different things to different people. Country curlers think of fast games forthcoming at the nearest rink. Mothers think of their Christmas baking. People like Jean Kallio of Lucky Lake, Sask., think of Young Canada's Book Week, November 15 to 22, and lots of winter reading. Jean's motto might even be stated as "action on book needs for children."

Jean and her husband Willard have unusual backgrounds for a farm couple. For one thing, they both graduated from the University of Saskatchewan, Jean in Medicine, Willard in engineering. Then they chose to take up farming as their way of life. They reasoned that even in today's rather regulated society, farming remains one of the few occupations in which a young couple can maintain some independence of spirit and decision. If there was a sentimental reason, it was the fact that Willard's father homesteaded in the Lucky Lake district as a newly arrived emigrant from Finland. They're still convinced of the wisdom of their decision.

The Kallio farm ranges over 12 quarter sections, part of it rented from Mrs. Kallio senior who lives nearby. Registered seed is its specialty. As far as Jean is concerned the farm is the best place there is to bring up the five Kallio boys—Larry, Bob, Ricky, Jack and Randy—who range in age from 14 to 1½.

Willard whisked Jean off to be married so soon after she took on her father's medical practice she really didn't have much time to practise her profession. But she's philosophical about that too: "A university education is never lost," she says. And when the boys have grown up she thinks she may return to it, knowing that such a decision means she will need an intensive refresher course to bring her up-to-date on medical practices. Meantime she's an avid reader of current medical books and journals to the extent that time permits.

IF, occasionally, Jean thinks her community isn't quite as lucky as it might be, she's thinking only of the lack of adequate library services. She is concerned with the need to provide the best in books for the people of the community, particularly its boys and girls and young people. And her feeling is definitely concern—not criticism.

Why this intense concern? It's because Jean Kallio feels we each need to consistently supplement our knowledge. She finds that books and magazines broaden her knowledge of people, places, current affairs, and her profession. And she believes this is extremely important in our rapidly changing world.

The Kallio home itself abounds in books—from the well-stocked shelves in the combined office-and-library to a friendly scattering of books and magazines in most of its rooms—including the kitchen. "I like books around me," she says "and I feel lost without them."

Right now Jean, as a member of regional committee, is working on a proposal to establish a regional library in west-central Saskatchewan similar to the one operating so successfully in the province's Prince Albert district. Apart from the fact that she feels books should be a very real part of children's lives, she believes books should be easily accessible to anyone who wants them. And she sees many reasons for making it easier for both adults and children to borrow more and better books.

Children, she believes, learn to dig out information for themselves if they have a library nearby. Books are particularly helpful to gifted children. In her own case, she's found that television has actually stimulated her own boys' reading and she's convinced children need to exercise their minds through reading. This being so, she feels books need to be as much a part of family life as chores and sports.

JEAN finds that most opposition to the regional library proposal stems from the fact that people think such a service will cost a lot of money. She's learned that women are generally receptive to the idea; men, on the other hand, tend to be almost apathetic, if not just plain indifferent. "They're much more interested in culverts than books," she says. "I get discouraged every now and then because I seem to be pushing so much. But I'm not so discouraged that I don't keep working away at it."

She has developed her own technique for explaining the costs of the regional library service. She tells them specifically what the cost means in terms of taxes.

"Most of us groan about taxes, but we really don't think specifically about them. Actually, I'm inclined to think it's about time we realized what one mill in taxes means to us individually. I explain, for example, that in most villages and towns 75 cents per person works out to the equivalent of one mill, much of which is paid by such village and town businesses as elevator and oil companies. In rural municipalities, this library cost ranges from ¼ to ½ of a mill. And I point out that, on this basis, a town house assessed at \$1,500 costs the ratepayer \$1.50 a year for a

library while, in rural municipalities, the cost works out to 60 to 75 cents on each quarter section."

In Jean's opinion this expenditure is a real bargain, and she agrees wholeheartedly with one woman who commented that "if a quarter section of our land can't supply 75 cents we'd better give up farming."

Under the regional plan the library budget comes from two sources: local taxes—usually a minimum of 75 cents a person a year (councils decide how this tax is divided as between cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities); and a provincial grant of 75 cents a person a year and \$1.50 per person for books when the regional library gets underway or when a community joins it.

"But I couldn't support the library proposal without a lot of help," she says. For example, Kal, her husband, encourages her; and an uncle has on occasion helped out as baby sitter. And when Randy was born, Jean's neighbor, Taimi Hauta, conducted a meeting on her behalf.

So, while the country curlers look to their ice and mothers start their Christmas baking, Jean Kallio continues her efforts for action on community book needs. Professionally, and from practical experience, she knows that reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. And that's the main reason for her keen interest in the development of a regional library system in west-central Saskatchewan.



Taimi-Hauta, Jean's neighbor, often drops in for coffee and conversation. Randy, youngest of the five boys, made this meeting a threesome.



CHEESE PAN BREAD

step recipe for a most delicious novelty batter bread. **No kneading required!** It is the ideal complement to soups, salads, cold cuts, and really yummy just as bread 'n' spread!

CHEESE PAN BREAD

You'll need:

- ½ c. milk
- 2 tps. granulated sugar
- 1¼ tps. salt
- ½ c. butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- ½ c. lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- 3 well-beaten eggs
- 2¾ c. (about) pre-sifted all-purpose flour
- ½ c. grated Parmesan and Romano cheese (it comes, mixed, in a little shaker carton)
- Few grains pepper
- ¼ tsp. dry mustard

1. Scald milk; stir in the 2 tps. sugar, salt and butter or margarine. Cool to lukewarm.

2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into a large bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk

When you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast for results you can count on! Try this step-by-

step recipe for a most delicious novelty batter bread. **No kneading required!** It is the ideal complement to soups, salads, cold cuts, and really yummy just as bread 'n' spread!

mixture, eggs and 1¾ c. of the flour. Beat until smooth and elastic. Combine cheese, pepper and mustard; stir into batter. Work in sufficient additional flour to make a thick batter—about 1 c. more. Cover with a damp tea towel. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1¼ hours.

3. Stir down batter. Divide between 2 greased 8-inch round layer cake pans and spread evenly. Sprinkle, if desired, with a little more of the cheese. Cover loosely with waxed paper. Let rise until almost doubled in bulk—about 45 mins. Bake in a mod. hot oven (375°) 25 to 30 mins. Serve warm or reheated with butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine. Makes 2 round loaves.

Get this beautifully illustrated, full colour recipe booklet, "When you Bake—with Yeast". Send 25¢ in coin or 10 empty Fleischmann's Yeast envelopes to:

STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED
Consumer Service Dept.,
Section F,
550 Sherbrooke St. W.,
Montreal, Quebec.



IN THE KITCHEN

Holiday Hospitality

by GWEN LESLIE

SOME of the festival foods dear to traditional hearts must be made ahead, so that their flavors will ripen. Other Christmas goodies can be made ahead and frozen for December tables. As the festive season approaches, meal preparation is easier if some of the menu is ready and waiting for just a decorative garnish.

Spiced beef is a popular buffet meat which you will want to begin seasoning this month. Mincemeat for tarts and pies, cookies and breads can be mixed now; and baked goods tucked into the freezer will welcome the season's early guests.

Remember to include jellied salads on December menus. Canada's apples are featured in the molded salad recipe below.

Spiced Beef

- 10 to 15 lb. round of beef
- 2 oz. salt petre
- 1½ oz. allspice
- ½ lb. coarse brown sugar
- 1½ oz. cloves
- ¾ lb. salt
- Flour and water crust
- 2 oz. black pepper

Have the butcher remove the bone from the beef and fill with suet or fat. Ask him to tie the meat securely.

Allow beef round to drain for one day. Then, rub beef daily for 3 days with the coarse brown sugar. Following this, combine the salt, pepper, salt petre, allspice and cloves. Rub the beef all over with this mixture every day for 3 weeks.

When the 3 weeks are up, make a crust of flour and water and cover the round well with it. Bake 3 to 4 hours in a warm oven at 300°F. A tight fitting pan may be used in place of the crust, if desired.

Juice will be drawn from the meat during the 3 weeks of rubbing. Do not discard this; leave it in the pan while cooking the beef.

This seasoned beef will keep several weeks in the refrigerator. Keep it

covered with a damp cloth. Slice very thin to serve.

Mincemeat

- 2 lb. lean beef
- 2 oranges
- 1 lb. chopped suet
- 2 lemons
- 4 lb. tart apples
- ½ tsp. mace
- 3 lb. sugar
- 1 nutmeg, grated
- 3 lb. currants
- 1 tsp. cloves
- 2 lb. seeded raisins
- 1 tsp. cinnamon
- 1 T. salt
- ½ lb. citron

Stew the beef in a very little water until quite tender. Cool and chop finely. Add the chopped beef suet and the apples, pared, cored, and chopped. Stir in sugar, currants, raisins, spices, chopped citron, orange and lemon juice, the grated rind of both oranges and 1 lemon, and salt. Mix thoroughly. Cook 1 hr. Pack in a stone jar and keep in a cold place. Moisten the mincemeat occasionally with a little grape juice, orange juice, or canned fruit juice.

Gingerbread Men

- 2 c. sifted all-purpose flour or 2½ c. sifted pastry flour
- ½ c. shortening
- ¼ c. sugar
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- 1 egg
- ¼ tsp. baking soda
- ¼ c. molasses
- ¾ tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 2¼ tsp. ground ginger
- Currants or raisins
- 1 tsp. cinnamon
- Candied or drained maraschino cherries

Sift the flour, baking powder, baking soda, salt, ginger and cinnamon together 3 times. Cream shortening; gradually blend in white and brown sugars. Add egg, molasses and vanilla and beat well. Add sifted dry ingredients in several portions, mixing well after each addition. Form the dough into a ball and wrap in waxed paper or other kitchen wrap. Chill overnight.

Next day, roll out dough, part at a time, to a scant ¼-in. thickness. Cut with a floured gingerbread man cutter. Arrange the cookies on a greased cookie sheet and form faces of currant or raisin eyes and mouths and noses of



[J. Walter Thompson Co. photo]

Make Gingerbread Men to freeze, serve, give and hang on the Christmas tree.

cherry pieces. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for about 8 to 10 min. Cool on cake racks. Pipe collars, cuffs and buttons of thick confectioners' icing.

Mincemeat Drop Cookies

$\frac{3}{4}$ c. shortening	$\frac{3}{4}$ tsp. baking soda
1 c. brown sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cinnamon
2 eggs, well beaten	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. nutmeg
1 c. mincemeat	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. allspice
$2\frac{1}{4}$ c. all-purpose flour, sifted	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
	$\frac{3}{4}$ c. nuts, chopped

Cream shortening and sugar together until fluffy. Add well beaten eggs and mincemeat. Sift dry ingredients 2 or 3 times; add to mixture in 3 additions. Stir in nuts. Chill batter, then drop in teaspoonfuls on a greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. about 15 min. or until done. Store these cookies in a tightly covered tin for a day or two so the mincemeat flavor ripens in them. Makes about 50 crisp, fruity cookies.

Christmas Tree Cookies

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. butter	2 c. pastry flour
$\frac{3}{4}$ c. sugar	1 tsp. baking powder
1 egg	
1 tsp. vanilla	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt

Cream butter, add sugar gradually and cream well. Add egg and flavoring and beat well. Sift together dry ingredients and gradually add to creamed mixture. Roll out on slightly floured board to about $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. thickness. Cut in desired shapes with cookie cutters. Use a broad spatula to transfer cookies to greased baking sheet. Before baking, make a small hole near the top edge of each cookie. After baking and decorating, the cookies may be hung by string loops or ornament hangers on the Christmas tree. Bake cookies in a moderately hot oven at 375°F . until light golden at edges, about 6 to 8 min. Watch carefully as these cookies brown readily. Yields about 4 doz. 2-in. cookies.

Trim Tricks. Cookies may be glazed before trimming, if desired.

Glaze. Add just enough milk to 2 cups sifted icing sugar to make about $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of icing thinner than spreading consistency. Divide into 3 or more portions. Leave one white and add a few drops of food coloring to the others. To glaze cookies, spread or brush frosting on cooled cookies. Let dry on cookie rack.

Trimming. To make plain or glazed tree, holly or star cookies, brush the entire surface with light corn syrup, then dip in colored sugar or tiny shot candy. To make borders, brush cookie edges with syrup, then dip. To draw fine lines for holly leaves, streamers or bands on bells and tree balls, draw pattern in glaze with a skewer or toothpick, then sprinkle with sugar or shot. To form these lines on plain unglazed cookies, draw the pattern on in syrup and sprinkle with trim.

To Attach Candies, Cherries or Gumdrops. Use a toothpick to dab small drops of light corn syrup on cookies where trim is to be placed. Pick up decoration with tweezers and place on the syrup drop.

Sparkling Apple Jelly Mold

1 T. gelatin
2½ c. apple juice
(20-oz. can)
¼ tsp. salt
1 T. sugar
1 T. lemon juice

1½ c. diced unpeeled red apples
¾ c. finely diced celery

Soak gelatin in $\frac{1}{2}$ c. apple juice for 5 min. Heat remaining juice to boiling point. Stir in salt, sugar, lemon juice and gelatin. Stir until dissolved. Chill. When mixture begins to set, fold in apples and celery. Pour into a large ring mold brushed with salad oil or rinsed with cold water. Chill until firm. Yields 6 to 8 servings. V



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Big Ben Poplar

by Merna Summers Leviston

AT first Big Ben Black Poplar was very happy when the Warm Wind blew the little winged Maple seeds into the clearing. Big Ben had lived all alone in the clearing for a long time and, although he was very big and strong, he was often very lonely. He longed for other trees to laugh with in summer breezes and to talk with through the long, cold winter underground. As you know, trees live underground, sap and soul, in the winter time.

The Warm Wind had never brought Big Ben anything but good. She warmed him in the spring, and told him that it was time to come outside, sap and soul. And she told him to put on his spring crown of leaves.

But as the months went by and the Maple seeds sprouted into saplings, Big Ben began to wonder about the trees the Warm Wind had brought. He had wanted company for so long, but the Maples didn't seem to be very good company. They just laughed and chatted among themselves.

Big Ben had lived alone so long that, the truth is, he was a little spoiled. He even called himself the King of the Clearing. But the Maples didn't act as if he were their king. They might bow their heads to the Warm Wind, but never to Big Ben.

Big Ben grew harder and harder to get along with. He even started to act like a bully. He laughed at the funny-shaped leaves of the Maples. Because he was bigger than the Maples, he warned of cold winds, which never came, and told the Maples they were not strong enough to remain standing in a big wind.

"A cold wind would take away your leaves forever," he taunted. But, try as he would, Big Ben could not make the Maples unhappy. When they went underground, sap and soul, for the winter, they were delighted at how warm it was.

"Here we are cozy," they said, "but no tree could live outside through the cold winter."

"I could," said Big Ben. The words were out before he knew it, and they were not true at all. Big Ben knew that all trees have to live underground in winter. If they stayed outdoors, they would lose their leaves forever.

Big Ben hadn't meant to say that he could live outdoors all winter. But once he had said it, he felt he had to keep on saying it.

"A big tree doesn't need to go underground in winter," he said.

"Only silly saplings like you need to keep warm underground."

"I don't believe it," whispered little Mortie Maple, a sapling with a twisted trunk.

"What would you know about it?" roared Big Ben. "You can't even stand straight."

That was a very cruel thing to say. It wasn't Mortie's fault that he couldn't stand straight, like other trees. A cow had trampled Mortie's trunk when he was just a little shoot, and bent it forever.

The Maples were furious with Big Ben's unkindness. "If you're so big and strong, spend the winter outside," they said.

If Big Ben had been as wise as he was big, he would have said he was sorry and stayed right where he was. But Big Ben wasn't very wise. He couldn't bear to have the Maples laugh at him. So, though his stomach ached with the effort, he sent his sap and soul up, up, up—outside into the cold winter.

THE wind howled and the snow blew and Big Ben grew colder and colder. The bark on one of his branches cracked and Big Ben knew if he stayed outside much longer, he would never again have a crown of leaves in the spring. At last he said, "I will go inside now. I don't care if the Maples do laugh at me."

But when he tried to collect his sap for the trip underground, it wouldn't move. It was too thick and heavy.

Even though he was a very big tree, Big Ben began to cry. "I have been so silly," he said. "How I wish I had been kinder to the Maples. When they come up in the spring they will see me here—just an old tree with no leaves."

And that might have happened.

But the Warm Wind, who cares for all trees, saw Big Ben's tears.

"Poor Big Ben," she said. "You were very silly and cruel, but you have suffered enough."

So she came and warmed him, until his sap ran again and could go underground. "Now go inside," the Warm Wind said, "and never do such a silly thing again."

When Big Ben went underground, he was surprised that all the Maples were happy to see him.

"We have been so worried," they murmured. "We are sorry we told you to go outside."

"And I am sorry I was such a bully," said Big Ben. "I hope we will all be friends from now on."

From that day on, Big Ben lived happily with the Maples. And no tree has ever since tried to leave his sap or his soul above ground in the winter time.

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One farm mother answered her family's winter recreation needs with

A Backyard Rink

by A. W. BAILEY

MANY rural parents complain that centralization of schools has deprived their children of outdoor exercise. At the same time parents themselves can do much to remedy this situation by improvising playgrounds in the yard. And this prompts me to suggest that anyone could make a skating rink such as the one I made for our children with a minimum of time and effort.

When I made the rink, our three youngest children, Curtis 11, Karen 10, and Enid, 6, were badly bitten by the skating "bug." For days I wondered how I could satisfy their desire to learn to skate. There was no pond near enough for them to practise on and we lived 6 miles from town.

Necessity has mothered many inventions in our home, and once again it came to the rescue. As I emptied the wash water one cold fall day, I noticed that it froze almost instantly. At once I visioned a small rink outside our kitchen door. From then on, every time I had a pail of water to empty, I tossed it around in an arc to cover a patch of ground about 35 feet square. The rink made its greatest advancement on wash days. Then the hot soapy water slid over the thin film of ice already formed, and settled in the hollow spots to make a shiny level surface. The children, of course, watched the rink's progress with eager anticipation.

When there was enough snow, they built a low wall around it. This hastened the finished surface, because the water stayed where we wanted it. While the rink was in the making, the children saved their allowances toward the price of skates. They were some short when the ice was ready so our eldest daughter, Elaine, helped them out with a Christmas gift in advance. She did this with one stipulation: that she could use the rink when she was home for her Christmas holidays. A practising skater herself, she promised them a few lessons.

THE finished rink measured about 35 feet square. It was close enough to the house to let the chil-

dren put their skates on in the kitchen and not have to walk any distance to the ice. They came in when they were tired to rest for a minute or so in the warmth of the house, and tell me of their progress or failures. Curtis, who had the confidence given to brothers of younger sisters, learned to skate almost at once. He

immediately wanted to start a hockey game, and that was when I decided a few rules might not be a bad idea.

Both girls were timid, and, as Curtis skated around them, they refused to even try to skate. Rule No. 1 was that he was not to skate near them until they became more proficient on their skates. Rule No. 2 was that there were to be no tricks; neither were they to dare one another to do something beyond their skill.

BY the time Elaine came home for holidays, the three younger children could skate quite well and they had a skating party which lasted a full week. The three girls would circle the rink holding hands and then skate down the center and back again. Enid and Karen showed their skill, proud that they could go around several times without a spill. Under Elaine's supervision, they even played some hockey with Curtis.

When Elaine went to her knees during a back turn, the younger ones were, of course, delighted. They made mistakes, too, but they took the falls with the fun.

The little "washwater" rink kept them outdoors and gave them plenty of healthful exercise all winter; there was no danger of them falling through thin ice; and the rink was close enough to the house that I could keep an eye on them. A rink of this sort is not beyond the grasp of anyone. V

Make a Doll House

by JANE FLAXLEY

DOES your little girl need a place to keep her doll furniture? Or does she want a doll house for Christmas? My daughter did and this is how I solved the problem.

I selected a strong cardboard carton 13" x 17½" x 18" in size. The size, of course, can be adapted to your own particular need and space. Then I chose another box of similar size and length for the roof.

Turn the first box on its side. Cut off the top and bottom flaps, leaving the upright ones to serve as doors when the house is not in use.

In the lower half of the box cut a picture window, a suitable kitchen window and a door (originally the bottom of the box). Make slashes above the windows and door at a point suitable for the second floor. From the second box cut a piece large enough for the second floor, leaving tabs on it to match the slashes. These tabs become awnings over the windows and door. Force the tabs through the slashes. These tabs hold the second floor firm.

From the second box, cut in one piece two corners and one edge to form the roof of your house. With string sew this in place at the corners. From the remainder of this box select pieces for partitions. Cut a door or an arch in one and use this to divide the ground floor into a kitchen and a living room. I partitioned the upstairs into two bedrooms with a bathroom in between them. I also cut windows and doors

of suitable size in the upstairs area.

If you want curtain rods at the windows, make string or fine wire loops at the top corner of each window and use sucker sticks for the curtain rods—long wooden lollipop sticks for picture windows and short paper sticks for the remaining windows.

NOW you are ready to paper the doll house both inside and out. White tissue paper fastened to the outside with flour paste gives a stucco-like effect. Use crayons for the trim around windows and awnings. Wallpaper of suitable design makes a realistic roofing. If you plan cellophane or plastic windows, put them in place before papering the doll house exterior. When you paper the interior partitions be sure to allow the paper to lap over the ceiling and floor. This will hold the partitions firmly in place when you paper the ceiling and floor. By papering the floors with washable wallpaper your little housekeeper can even wash her floors with a damp cloth.

Two minor construction details remain to complete the doll house. First, make a chimney and scotch tape it to the roof; secondly, cut a square from the second floor and add a staircase made of folded paper stretched from the living room to the combination upstairs landing and bathroom.

Now your doll house is ready and it's moving day for a happy little girl, her dolls and their furniture. V

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Eyes to the East

DONNA Johannson, of Alberta's Markerville district, may not make it around the world before she's 17 but, at 16, she is the most traveled 4-H club member in her community.

Her traveling started in the summer of 1960 with a trip to Milwaukee. There she shared in discussions about a co-ordinated program for Lutheran church groups in Canada and the United States which had recently merged.

In May 1961 she won a combined essay and public speaking competition conducted by the Innisfail Rotary Club on "The Privileges of Canadian Citizenship." That win took her to Canada's capital city.

Then, in August, she headed south-east to Florida for an international meeting of Luther Leagues which brought together some 14,000 young people from all over the world. She paid her own way with money she earned by doing some of the care-taking duties at school. "Everything was so big, so elegant," she remembered. "But I was glad to leave Florida's hot, humid climate."

Last September she was among the 4-H members chosen to represent Alberta at this year's National 4-H Club Week in Toronto.

THE Johannson family live betwixt and between town and country. In summer they live on the farm; in winter they move to Dickson where Mrs. Johannson teaches school.

A member of both 4-H Garden and Sewing Clubs, Donna likes sewing best of all. As a result, everyone in the family benefits from her

talent with needle and thread: she sews for herself, her mother and younger sister, Dell; and the six males—including the five boys aged between two and fourteen—welcome her mending skill.

When it comes to sports, she favors basketball and curling. But she also takes time to teach Sunday school and sing in the church choir. All these activities haven't interfered with her studies: she passed into Grade 12 this year.

Right now Donna has two major objectives. First, she'd like to be a 4-H leader some day; secondly, she'd like to train as a nurse and perhaps return to her home community to serve the health needs of its people.

Her decision to enter nursing is somehow in keeping with Donna's developing philosophy about life. She likes people and enjoys being with them. Most important of all, she's anxious to do what she can to help them live happier, healthier lives.—E.F. ✓

I Pledge

*My Head to clearer thinking
In this day of strife and war,
Be prepared to face the future
This is the goal we're striving for.*

*My Heart to greater loyalty
In honor, truth and grace.
For the future of our country
Requires an understanding race.*

*My Hands to greater service
In a world of many needs.
For Health and better living
We must banish strife and greed.*

—MARION JOUAN,
Tomahawk, Alta.

A Reminder

DID you know that Canada's 4-H clubs have their own national supply service? This service was set up 4 years ago by the Canadian Council of 4-H Clubs in co-operation with Ketchum Manufacturing Sales Ltd., of Ottawa. It offers clubs and club members a variety of items featuring the official 4-H emblem and was introduced to provide quality supplies at lowest cost through a central office.

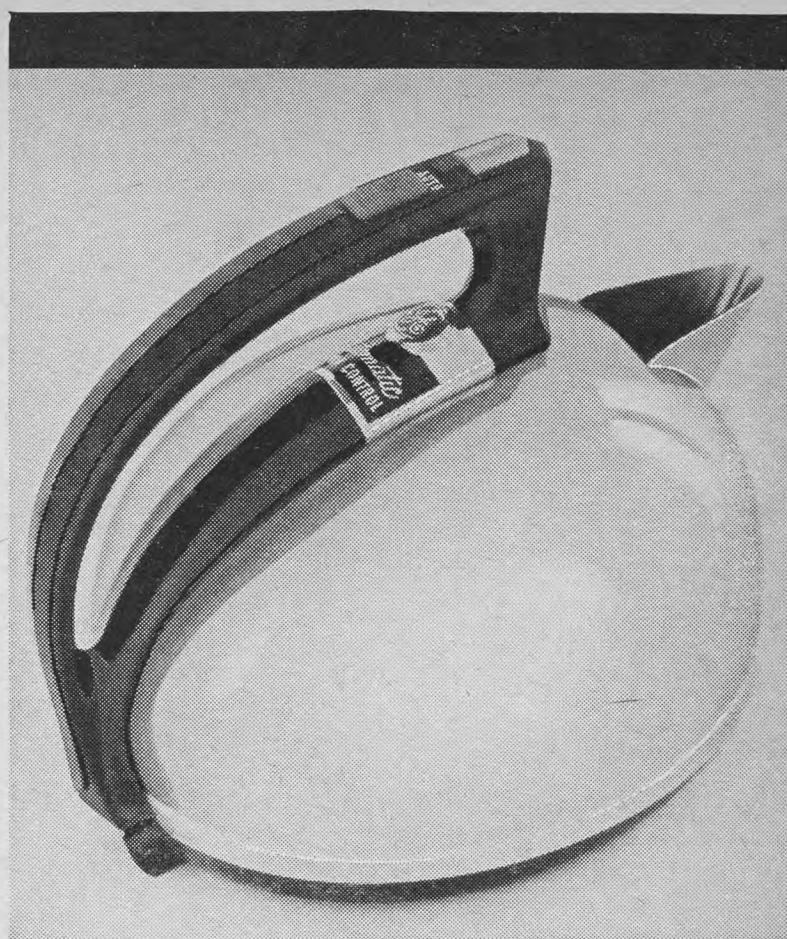
Among the articles available are: 4-H pins, signs, gavels, pens, flags, song books, spoons, pencils, banners, seals, key rings, pennants, crests, decals, bolo ties and place cards.

Address your inquiries regarding any of these items to Ketchum Manufacturing Sales Ltd., 396 Berkley Ave., Ottawa 3, Ont. But do remember that orders should be placed well in advance of the specific date for which you need them. ✓



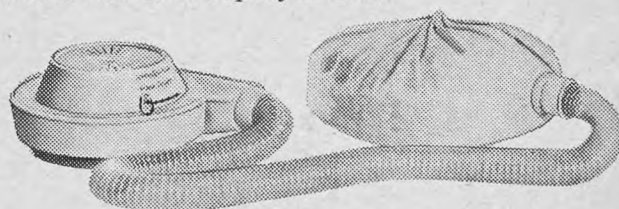
[Guide photo]

Donna Johannson's garden plot provided many of the vegetables put away in her family's new freezer.

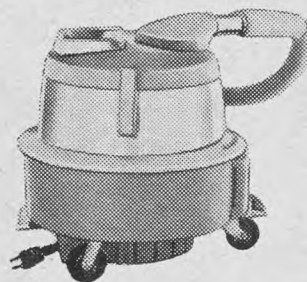


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Letters

Are Organized Farmers on the Ball?

In The Country Guide for September ("Are Organized Farmers on the Ball?") A. D. Hutcheon says: "Western farm organizations don't know yet what their problems are." He says there are two; social and economic. He seems to favor the A.R.D.A. program, but as to putting his finger on what the farmer should do to relieve the straits he is in, he leaves us in the dark. I think most farmers know that "the price of everything he sells as well as the price of everything he buys is set by others, and that spread has landed him in a cost-price squeeze over which he has little control."

G. R. McLaughlin says, in the same issue, "There is no substitute for strong organization and wise leadership." But I wonder if farmers as a class suffer as much from lack of strong organization and wise leadership as they do from individual apathy and indifference, and lack of a common denominator in their organizations. . . .

. . . Farm meetings suffer more from people who just conform, don't express themselves, are too apathetic and are not interested in informing themselves. Somehow or other "we'll blunder through" seems to be the philosophy of many. They go to meetings, sit quiet, and afterwards think it was a waste of time to have attended and don't believe what was said or done was of any value. Many who don't attend stay at home and work, trying to make ends meet, believing they have no time, and that those who do attend do so only to get out of some useful work they should be doing around home.

The cost of perpetuating some farm organizations is but a waste of the farmers' hard earned tin so far as accomplishments are concerned, and the attention governments pay to them. A 1,000 delegation, at a cost of \$200,000, made a raid on Ottawa in March 1958 for deficiency payments on grain, but little attention was paid to this. Apparently farm organizations as a unit have just folded up so far as deficiency payments are concerned. Why? Were these not the solution? We received acreage payments instead and these were flatly condemned by farm bodies. Now, however, some farm organizations are clamoring for acreage payments.

Protest meetings were staged all over Saskatchewan against the concessions to feed mills to purchase grain outside Wheat Board quotas. Now this concession has been extended to the end of this crop year, and without even blinking an eye at farm requests.

Stanley Jones, retired president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, gave some sound advice to farmers recently. He quoted the cost to farmers and the government of storage on grain amounting to over 600 million dollars, and suggested that cost of assembling grain was far too high and some more efficient method might be found.

W. W. WARNOCK,
Unity, Sask.

Strong Labor

May I be permitted some comment on your article "Are Organized Farmers on the Ball?"

The farmers, together with all the experts, are stumped on how to solve the problem. This problem, which affects the whole nation, will be with us for a long time, but must not be prolonged or worsened by farm organizations, farmers as a whole, or the government.

May I stress one aspect of the problem that is left out so often by writers on the farm problem. It is not overproduction and the price squeeze alone that forces the less efficient and the smaller farmer out.

Look what happens when labor becomes so strong that it can influence the government to curtail immigration and brings its demands to a point where we cannot compete strongly on the world market. The direct result is that development of our industry is slowed down, leaving

large natural resources unused or not used economically. Labor becomes unemployed, and ever greater demands are made to curtail immigration.

At the same time agriculture is clamoring for more markets in the hope of offsetting the price squeeze. However, it faces an indifferent and strongly organized labor movement that makes competition with foreign countries difficult and the price squeeze at home more pronounced.

Today, in North America, we are fostering bigger farms, while we cannot help the small ones. The day will come when we are facing a number of big landowners and a lot of land-hungry people who cannot establish. An enemy to the family farm is our present situation in which labor unions are forcing their will on the government.

Democracy demands a strong government, just as the family requires a strong father who keeps order at home. With the labor unions and their unreasonable demands, we have neither freedom or democracy.

HENRY WASSMUTH,
Edson, Alta.

Guide Overseas

We would like to tell you how very much we have enjoyed the magazine over the years. When my wife and I have finished with it, it goes to my wife's aunt in Birmingham, England, who is secretary of an "Over-60" Club. She tells us that the members wait for the magazines and almost take them out of her hands before she can remove her coat. We thought this would be of interest.

MAJOR THOS. L. O'MURTAGH,
Quebec

Gray or Blue Hides

I saw in your valuable paper a while ago asking why more people did not watch the judges judge sheep at the fairs. I for myself do not blame the people very much, as I have seen sheep with gray or blue hides take first at the fairs, and a gray or blue hide is disqualified in any of the white-wooled sheep but the Lincolns. In any breed but Lincoln, if you mate two with blue or gray hides you are liable to get black lambs, or a tremendous lot of gray or black wool in the fleece of lambs when grown.

You may get black lambs from any ewe if you mate her to a blue-hided

ram, but not as often as if you mate two together with blue or gray hides. All white-wooled sheep but Lincolns should have a pink hide. Another disqualification is gray or black or brown wool in the fiber of any white-wooled breed. I have seen ewes with this disqualification take first at fairs.

RONNIE MACDONALD,
Sandfield, Ont.

"Worth a Lot"

We do like the magazine as there is a wealth of good reading and the weather forecast, which is something we look up almost first thing when we get the paper each month. There is also a lot of other data that is worth a lot to farmers and their wives as well.

MRS. EMILY TURTON,
Manor, Sask.

Popular Cattle Yard Design

According to E. B. Smythe, livestock instructor, New Zealand Dept. of Agriculture, P.O. Box 29, Gisborne, New Zealand, the enclosed plans and specifications of this design of cattle yards (see page 31) is very favorably received in both his country and Australia. Mr. W. P. Watson of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, to whom I showed them, could see many advantages of the design over our present standard yards.

No doubt from your experience you know that, in trying to round up cattle in a square or rectangular yard, it is easier to handle them if you can crowd them against the fence. The circular yard arrangement makes this easier.

N. J. THOMAS,
Guelph, Ont.

Rang the Bell

I want to congratulate you on the August issue, especially on the fiction story, "The Whopper," the "In Memoriam" to former Premier of Alberta, the late John E. Brownlee, and also on the illustration of a bear standing on its hind legs.

The latter is certainly true of life. I saw a bear in just that stance once. It happened to me in the B.C. woods. I was wheeling a barrow in the bush to collect firewood. Suddenly, a bear rose right up in front of me. I stood still — scared to move. The

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bear rushed away into the tall timber. In my experience, bears have moved away from me whenever I have encountered them.

T. K. BEVERIDGE,
Norum Rd., B.C.

Interest in Interest

The author states ("Interest is Interesting," October) that the cause of high interest is due to the risk involved. Nothing could be further from the truth! If anything, it's the borrower who takes the risk as history has proven in countless cases, by foreclosures.

ARTHUR MOGUL,
Cayuga, Ont.

Raspberry Care

I was reading your paper on "Fall Care for Raspberries," so thought I would give you my plan for care. I don't have time to care for my plants in the fall, but in the spring I take out all the old canes and cut them back to about 4 feet. I then put a post at each end of the row, which is about 100 feet long, and instead of wire I use baler twine, as it is far easier to just cut it out than it is to have to put the new canes inside the wire, when the new canes grow up in the summer.

J. M. FISHER,
Bainsville, Ont.

Plastic Tags Aid Bang's Control

CANADA has a new test procedure to speed up recertification of brucellosis-free beef herd areas. The plan, introduced by the Health of Animals Division, is to attach identification tags to cattle marketed, especially brucellosis-susceptible cattle whose herd of origin can be determined. A record of the tag is kept at the Health of Animals district office. At the time of slaughter, an inspector collects a blood sample and forwards it with the tag to the laboratory. If brucellosis is indicated by laboratory examination, the originating herd can be traced and submitted to test.

Compensation is not paid for positive animals uncovered on a market test, since these animals are not ordered to be slaughtered. Nor will the herd be subject to quarantine and retests if no further brucellosis-positive animals are found in the herd test.

At first, the plastic tags will be applied by meat inspection assistants or technicians at commission auctions, consignment sales, stockyards, or wherever cattle are assembled for market purposes. But it is hoped that ranches, co-operatives and livestock dealers will soon be interested enough to put tags on all cattle as they are marketed. Initially, tagging will be confined to adult cows over 4 years intended for immediate slaughter.

The advantage of this plastic back-tag scheme is that it provides a method of screening herds in beef and range areas for brucellosis with a minimum of inconvenience to the owner and minimum cost to the government.

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TOWNSHIP

PROV.

Canadians Explore European Oilseed Market

Producers, traders, research and marketing specialists go out and meet the customers

CANADA is looking forward to a continuing increase in acreage devoted to oilseed crops. In the past 10 years, our edible oil consumption has risen by more than 100 million lb., and in each of the last 2 crop years amounted to 470 million lb. But while domestic use of vegetable oils is increasing, great interest is being taken in expanding exports of Canadian-grown oilseeds. For this reason, a Canadian oilseeds trade mission was sent to Europe recently.

The mission had three main purposes: to explore opportunities for current and long-term exports; to determine market preferences; and to examine the purchasing, handling and processing methods used. The delegation was sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce, and financed by that department and members of the mission, or their companies.

By all accounts, these representatives of Canada were cordially received and useful information was

meal has limited uses. Feed manufacturers were interested in Canada's experience with rapeseed.

- Generally, European consumers do not like rapeseed in edible oils and margarine, partly because of poor-quality rapeseed oil experienced in wartime. In most countries, the label must show what a product contains, but a relaxation of this regulation is expected in some countries.

- A low percentage of mustard seed in rapeseed meal is important to its palatability, and the Canadian meal has a good reputation in this regard, with one or two exceptions. This reputation is worth guarding.

- Rapeseed growing is subsidized, directly or indirectly, in the main producing areas—notably France and West Germany.

- Use of linseed appears to remain static, or even to be declining, owing to the introduction of synthetics. However, the consumption of edible oils as a whole is increasing in all countries, as living standards rise and populations increase.



[Capital Press Service photo]

Oilseeds Trade Mission—Front row: L. A. Boileau, Sask. Wheat Pool; Miss Smith (stewardess); C. C. Hunt, Manitoba Pool; Don L. Trapp, United Grain Growers; C. O. Swartz, Northern Sales. Back row: H. K. Moen, Alberta Wheat Pool; K. A. Standing, Ontario Soybean Growers; Dr. W. G. McGregor, Canada Dept. of Agriculture; A. J. Stanton, Dept. of Trade and Commerce; Dr. H. R. Sallans, National Research Council. J. G. Ross, Moose Jaw, not shown here.

freely exchanged in the six countries visited. These were Italy, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, West Germany, and the United Kingdom. Here are some impressions, particularly concerning rapeseed, that were brought back:

- Apart from certain preferences, most oilseed products are interchangeable. Price and supply are the main factors in their use.

- Canadian rapeseed is lower in oil content than most of the European crop. This is particularly important where tariffs on imported seed are based on a fixed oil content—the higher the oil content, the better the chance of some of the oil being “tax free.”

- Rapeseed meal for livestock is discounted below soybean meal by about 50 per cent. Also, rapeseed

- There were some requests for rapeseed with the characteristics of the Argentine type for industrial purposes. At present, Argentina is about 20 per cent of Canada's rapeseed crop, whereas 80 per cent is the Polish type because of the shorter growing season required.

- There is interest in Canadian mustard seed. Some seed was exchanged for testing at one of the meetings.

- There appears to be a case for Canadian oilseed producers having a representative in Europe, who could advise producers on the affects of the Common Market. There could be rapid changes which would mean opportunities for Canadian producers.

Considerable groundwork was done before the mission's arrival in

Europe. Promotion of the visit included the distribution of brochures in five languages, giving statistics on Canada's oilseed industry, and details of the members of the mission. Meetings were arranged, and Canadian trade commissioners in the various countries accompanied the mission and provided translation services. The delegates made contact with importers, purchasing agents, manufacturing and refining plants, trade associations, and government representatives in the six countries. ✓

Farm Picture Behind Iron Curtain

AN increase in the substantial exchange of seeds between Canada and the U.S.S.R. is expected by Dr. D. G. Hamilton, director of the crops program of the Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture. Dr. Hamilton went on a tour, this summer, of Russia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania.

These countries, he says, are primarily interested in increased production through better varieties and animals, better techniques, better feeds, more fertilizers, harder work and mechanization. Farms are very large, and some are literally “food factories.” The greatest specialization to date seems to be in hogs, and farms with annual production of 20,000 to 30,000 hogs are easy to locate. But meat, especially beef, appears to be much less than desired, and so is milk.

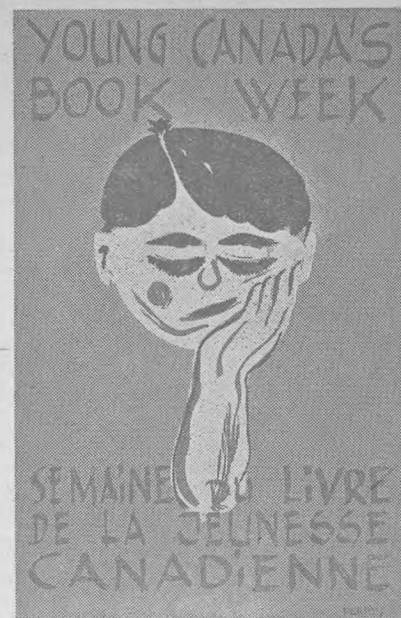
Dr. Hamilton found some excellent research in corn breeding, which will play a big role in increased animal production. The U.S.S.R. also has a new hard red spring wheat of very high quality. Sunflowers yield 65 per cent of Russia's oil from seeds, and average commercial crop yields are about 40 per cent, compared with Canada's 30 per cent. Sunflower seed yield is about 2,000 lb. per acre, or at least one-third more than a Canadian crop yield.

Scientists in all the countries visited by Dr. Hamilton wanted very close contact with their opposite numbers in Canada, and an active exchange of materials and information. While in Russia he learned about valuable breeding stocks of sunflowers, apricots, wheat and vegetables, which he hopes will soon be introduced to this country. ✓

Less Meat Shipped on Hoof

THERE'S a trend away from long hauls of live cattle to consumer markets. According to Dr. C. K. Hetherington, director of the federal meat inspection unit, the traditional shipping of cattle from the Prairies to the big population centers in the East for slaughter is being superseded. Five large-animal slaughter plants—4 in Alberta, 1 in Manitoba—have been built recently for slaughtering and chilling large animals for shipment.

The advantage of supplying the market in this way, compared with live freighting, are that no inedible



materials such as hoofs, hides, horns and manure, are carried; there are no losses through death, sickness, or shrinkage; delays en route do not harm the cargo; and beef ages enough during the haul to be more acceptable for immediate retailing.

Another development noted by Dr. Hetherington is the construction of several meat processing plants in Eastern Canada. Canada is increasing not only the number of meat consumers, but also per capita meat consumption, which is due largely to the constant production of new meat products. As well as the familiar sausage, minced meats, steaks, canned meats, etc., there are now such lines as TV dinners, dry soup mixes with meat bases, and chicken or turkey pot pies. ✓

Trade in “C” Apples

FOR the first time since 1958, Canada's apple industry is exporting the commercial Canada C grade, as well as top quality apples, to the United Kingdom. This is due to Britain's low apple production this year.

Canada Department of Agriculture inspectors are certifying shipments of red and red-striped apple varieties, and Golden Russet and Newtowns in the C grade, as well as Russet and Cox Orange varieties in Canada Fancy grade down to 2 inches diameter. ✓



What Farm Organizations Are Doing

IWA WHEAT PRICE INCREASE SUGGESTED

Saskatchewan Farmers Union's first vice-president, Roy Atkinson, told a district meeting in North Battleford recently that if a fifth International Wheat Agreement is negotiated, Canada should strive for a substantial rise in floor and ceiling levels under the agreement. He contended that recent world price increases had brought price levels very near the ceiling of the existing agreement, which ranges from \$1.40 to \$1.90 per bushel. A price range of \$1.90 to \$2.35 would be more realistic, he said.

At another meeting in October, SFU directors agreed to ask the provincial minister of agriculture to introduce a ground water program immediately, under the provisions of the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (ARDA). Vice-president Atkinson also recommended that the SFU have a sample contract drafted for the protection of farmers who enter agreements with well drillers.

The Board reaffirmed SFU policy calling for Canada's participation in the European Common Market. President A. P. Gleave said it was high time for the government to seek a widening of negotiations between Britain and the Common Market to include Canada. ✓

SUPPORT WOODLOT PROGRAM

Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture has come out in support of the provincial Woodlot Owners' Association, on the grounds that a number of acres of woodlands are part of farming enterprises. The NSFA believes it is worthwhile to assist woodlot owners to increase the productivity of their land through conservation, to make the most of this valuable resource, and to bring the products of these lands into line, so that producers will receive a fair return for investment and labor. ✓

ONTARIO REPORT

"CONCEALED"—OFU PRESIDENT

Ontario Farmers' Union delegates to the 10th annual convention were told by President Melvin L. Tebbutt that the Ontario Government and Agriculture Minister W. A. Goodfellow had concealed the report of the Agricultural Investigation Committee of Ontario. He asked whether the report was so revealing of inadequacy in marketing, pricing and research policies that the Minister wished to conceal the committee's recommendations. Furthermore, he accused the provincial government of spending a large amount of the public's money for an investigation and then suppressing the findings.

Mr. Tebbutt also said: "During the past year we have witnessed very desirable changes in hog marketing in Ontario, and I do not hesitate to say that the OFU was instrumental in bringing these improvements into

being." But he thought there was still much to be desired in Ontario marketing. One of the problems was milk, and they should resolve to give every consideration to fundamental principles for establishing a marketing organization. They should ask whether milk producers want a marketing program. Such a program must be controlled by producers, he said, and it must control all of the product.

On the subject of freight assistance for feed grain, Mr. Tebbutt contended that the farmer was not benefiting by the present policy, but rather to the contrary. He recommended that the Federal Government should pay freight assistance directly to the farmer on a limited number of tons per farmer.

The past year's board of directors, said the President, was recommending to the incoming board that the OFU should hire a full-time secretary-treasurer, a public relations director, two full-time representatives to assist local and county officials, the necessary stenographic assistance, offices and services. Estimated cost would be \$52,200. ✓

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE NEEDED FOR FARM WORKERS

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, while favoring extension of unemployment insurance to farm workers on a voluntary basis, has now added some alternative recommendations.

In a brief to the Committee of Enquiry into the Unemployment Insurance Act, the Federation says that it does not feel there are sufficient grounds for rejecting voluntary coverage on the basis of it being against insurance principles. Insurance coverage has already been extended in violation of the principle of self-supporting insurance, and this coverage, especially in the seasonal field, has hindered farmers in obtaining hired help. Seasonal occupations, such as logging, construction, and tourist establishments, with the seasonal insurance program, have put a premium on obtaining insured employment in spring, summer and autumn. The very people on whom many farmers depend for their working force see a disadvantage in farm employment, even when wage rates are fully competitive.

Another factor that makes voluntary coverage not unreasonable, according to the CFA, is that it would give farmers experience with the program and hasten the day when general compulsory coverage would be possible. However, to extend compulsory coverage to all employees of farmers immediately would present administrative difficulties and inconvenience to many farmers and employees to a degree that would far outweigh the benefits.

The alternative suggested by the CFA is that the Unemployment Insurance Act should include workers

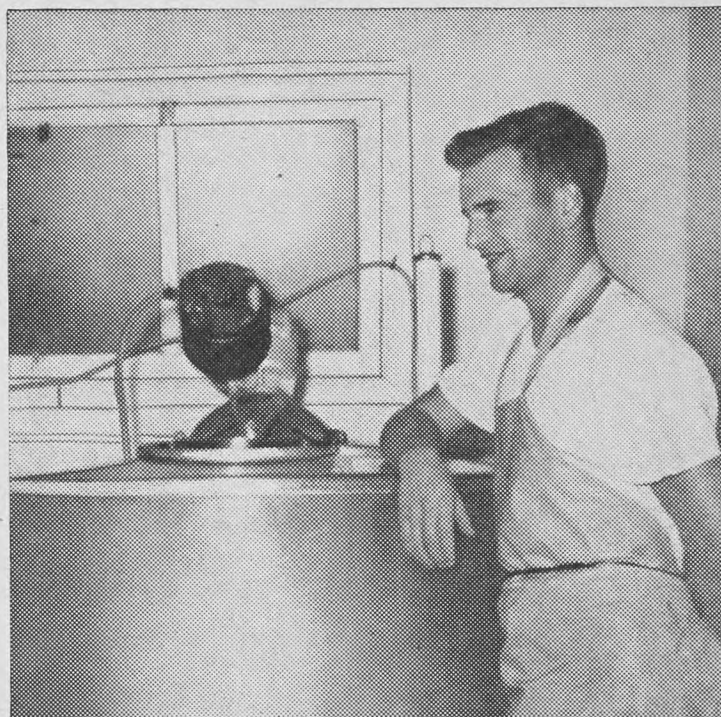
in any section of agriculture, or in any clearly defined area, for insurable employment if a request is made and the majority of farmers in that section of agriculture, or area, support it. Examples of groups that feel the need for unemployment insurance for their employees are the fruit growers of British Columbia and the sugar beet growers of Western Canada. An area that has made a request for coverage is the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia.

The brief states that strong demand for coverage of farm employees comes from groups and areas heavily dependent on seasonal labor, and often in a combined rural-urban

market that makes the problem quite urgent. It has been said that such groups are uninsurable, but the problem is created by people in the farm labor market who are being insured for other occupations, and in circumstances that already make them unsound risks.

The CFA admits that the lack of geographical concentration of employees and the difficulty of defining unemployment would raise administrative problems, and they would welcome a study of the question. But they point out that specialized poultry producers are already included in the kind of selected, compulsory coverage that is advocated. ✓

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Conference Studies Agriculture Land Adjustments

"Resources for Tomorrow" Workshop outlines a basis for rural programs

AGREEING that adjustments on land in agriculture are required, as well as in community organizations and local government, one of two Agricultural Workshops at the "Resources for Tomorrow" Conference held in Montreal last month made the following recommendations to the Conference Steering Committee:

- Each province should be held responsible for compiling and evaluating all existing information on the use of land within its borders.

- This provincial information should be integrated on a national basis with a view to achieving uniform inventory standards, and to indicate the areas in which additional surveys and research are required to complete an overall inventory of Canada's land resources and their capabilities.

- Land should not be indiscriminately released from agriculture for other uses without consideration being given to its quality for crop production, since production of food and fiber has a high priority.

- Land unsuitable for cultivation should be shifted to other uses, either agricultural or non-agricultural, in order to increase economic productivity and improve social conditions.

- Land purchase policies will be essential to facilitate adjustment in the use of large or small agricultural land units.

- Programs involving the relocation of people should provide for both financial assistance and retraining. Facilities for retraining must be made available locally and be adapted to local conditions and current employment prospects.

- A successful rural development program requires that balance be achieved in carrying out research and extension in the physical, economic, and social aspects of land use.

- More assistance is needed by

individual farmers to help them make adjustments in the use of land on their own farms.

These recommendations were based on a number of assumptions and principles which were discussed and agreed upon, and after reviewing adjustment problems, what is being done to meet them, and the restrictions encountered along the way.

In considering what assumptions should be made to encourage effective discussion, the Workshop agreed that demand projections and land use capabilities provide a basis for planning adjustments in agricultural production. However, they felt that while long-run projections (20-40 years) indicated a need for major expansion and shifts in production, there was not sufficient evidence to support the need for policies and programs that would expand output in the short run. The group accepted the evidence in the Conference background papers that the adoption of known scientific knowledge and proven practices on a wide scale could increase agricultural production by 50 to 100 per cent, depending on the type of product.

TURNING to the principles upon which action programs for adjustments on land could be based, the Workshop group adopted the following six statements:

1. Adjustment requirements in agriculture can only be assessed in relation to the whole complex of national and international conditions and policies, including both economic and social considerations.

2. Policies and programs designed to bring about adjustments necessary to the long-run interests and needs of society may not fully meet the economic and social needs of farm families in the shorter run. Problems thus created should be considered in assessing and planning the total

framework of agricultural policy.

3. Social and economic considerations merit the development of clearly defined governmental policies that will enable farmers to adjust to changing conditions.

4. Adjustment on land in agriculture should be developed within a framework of consistent national and provincial policies, with provision for provincial, regional and local flexibility. Policy determination should

provide for participation by the levels of government concerned and by rural people involved.

5. Programs of agricultural adjustment should be based on research and planning that would take in economic, social, physical and development aspects of the subject.

6. Special consideration should be given to developing policies that will raise the educational level of rural people.



Hi Folks:

Ted Corbett is an expert on just about everything — except maybe farming. If we had him at Ottawa the "vision" would soon give way to grim reality. Put him at United Nations as secretary-general, and there'd be no Berlin crisis. And probably no Berlin either. Last week he favored me with a few comments on world affairs which should bear repeating.

"Just supposing," said he, reaching for my tobacco tin, "you was to sign an agreement to give me control of one of your best fields—one so far away from our fence line I'd have to cross a lot of other fields to get there. Suppose again, the agreement said I could crop that field using my own superior methods."

"I might do it," I told him, "but I'd have to be crazy."

"Exactly," he nodded. "You know it would mean nothing but trouble. Good friends as we are, we'd be at loggerheads every day I was in there."

"We sure would," I agreed. "In the first place, you'd carry tons of weed seeds onto my land with your equipment—which incidentally, you don't clean properly from one year to the other. Then you'd probably leave a few gates open so my cows would escape and head for greener pastures — namely my alfalfa. Why you'd ruin me completely in no time!"

The very idea of him messing up my farm like that made me so mad I

snatched my tobacco away before his paws could close on it.

"No need for you to get personal," he glowered, withdrawing his hand slowly. "As a matter of fact, you've got the whole thing backwards. What would really happen is that the crop I grew would look so good yours would seem like a pretty sad effort beside it. Then, like the stinker you are, you'd be mud green with jealousy. You'd probably creep out some night and burn my field for fear others would see what a bum job you were making of yours. Oh I tell you, some people can be mighty sneaky!"

"Is that so?" I scowled. "Well, let me tell you something. The way I see it, the best thing in this part of our valley is that big fence between us. If you think I'd ever—"

"You see," he interrupted sadly, "we're fighting about it already. And I only said 'just supposing.' In your own crude way you've put your grubby finger smack on the point I'm getting at. Take this here Berlin question, for instance. If bosom buddies like you and me couldn't get along in a situation like that, how inarnation could anybody be so stupid as to set up such a perpetual booby trap as a 'free city' deep in opposition territory! Can you answer me that?"

Well sir, I couldn't. It seems to me neighbors can find plenty to squabble about across ordinary fence lines.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.

THE TILLERS

by JIM ZILVERBERG

